The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3382. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1862 PRICE THREE CENTS

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Experiences of a National Chaplain in the Rebel Capital.

DETERMINED TEMPER OF THE REBELS.

Their Boast that Richmond Cannot be Taken.

Secrecy of the Movements of the Rebel Armies.

Magruder Laid on the Shelf---Beauregard Under a Cloud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

Father O'HAGAN, of the Excelsior (Sickles) Brigade, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on the 29th of June, at Fair Oaks, has been unconditionally released, and joined his regiment in good health at this place, on Sunday morning last. He was confined in Richmond by order of the rebel Secretary of War one night, when through the intercession of the Catholic Bishop of that city, he was released and permitted to retire to the residence of his friend, the Bishop, who, aside from being a warm Secessionist, was imbued with a spirit of Christian charity toward his guest.

During his residence with the Bishop, he had frequent opportunities of conversing with all classes of the enemy, from the greatest to the humblest, and he says that but one spirit animated them all—that of an unflinching determination never to yield while an arm was left to strike. The feeling was universal among those with whom he mingled, and he was assured they but reflected the sentiment of the entire South. They deny the existence of any Union feeling of character and influence in the South, and *seriously ridicule* the idea of being subjugated. His treatment was extremely courteous while under the protection of the Bishop, and the character and events of the war were freely canvassed and discussed in a cool, dispassionate manner, which partook more of an amicable social interchange of opinion, than of clashing and clamorous enthusiasm. Their denunciations of the National Government, although severe, bold and unrestricted, were dressed in polite terms and words divested of offence; but the emphasis, the gesture, the look and effect, were like iron on the senses. They spoke of their recent severe losses as casting no shadows upon their cause, and considered it a glorious martyrdom to fall in the cause of their independence—an independence which they claim to be not second to that won by our fathers.

They complain bitterly in consequence of the great lack of medicine which they experience, and say we must not feel indignant if our sick and wounded prisoners do not meet that relief at their hands which they would be glad to offer them, since constituting medicine contraband of war by our Government, has created a scarcity which they cannot remedy. They think this one of the most outrageous acts of our Administration, and one which redounds to our own disadvantage as well as theirs. They claim it to be one of the most barbarous acts of which a civilized nation could be guilty; that it is inhuman, and a violation of the law of nations.

The utmost secrecy characterizes the workings of their army movements. Nothing is divulged until it assumes the character of an immediately operating order. Even the subordinate Generals act upon no forewarning, and all intentions of the leaders are withheld. But every part of the war machinery is kept in constant order, and ready to move harmoniously at any moment. Nothing is allowed to come between the leaders and the work they have in hand. Every faculty of their being is concentrated in the study and pursuit of the rebellion. They have no other thought or desire. Every attribute of their nature is mingled with this mighty wave of disunion, and they are determined to press down all opposition, or be hurled back a broken and exhausted mass into the sea of oblivion.

Richmond, they declare, cannot be taken, even by the united forces of the entire North. The recent call of troops by the President does not appear to awaken their surprise, and they boast that they can, in a far less public manner, call to the support of their capital from five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand men. As yet, their drafts upon the Southern militia have been restricted to soldiers under thirty-five years of age. They will now, if necessary, (and they speak in the most indifferent manner about the necessity,) draft or call into the field men between the ages of thirty-five and fifty.

Promotions and selections of officers among them are made purely upon their personal military accomplishments and energy. Rank and station in society are disregarded, and have no influence. Many wealthy men and men of influence are serving as common soldiers in the ranks, and our informant was assured that the families of the poorest soldiers were not allowed to suffer from privation; that there was moneyed wealth enough in the ranks to prevent any form of destitution, and an instance was cited where a common soldier having one hundred thousand dollars in the banks in that city, recently presented a comrade one hundred dollars for the relief of his family.

They claim to have collected twenty thousand stand of arms during the recent engagements, many of which, although found in an unserviceable state, are being straightened and repaired. In their estimation, a musket is not rendered irreparable by bending its barrel or breaking its stock. Hundreds of such damaged arms are being put in order, and are prized as a great accession to their armament. They also claim to have saved from the commissary stores which were consigned to the flames on our retreat, large quantities of provisions of all descriptions, and enjoyed many luxuries from the wreck of sundry sutlers' stores.

Two sons of Commodore PORTER, who has so nobly sustained the Stars and Stripes upon our Western waters, are in the rebel army at Richmond, in the capacity of common soldiers. In speaking of the attack upon Fort Darling by the *Galena* and *Monitor*, they declare there were but three guns mounted in the works, and that it was very feebly garrisoned; but that now it mounted forty guns of the most approved character, and that it was not only ably manned, but a sheathing of iron plates incased its upper works, as a protection for their sharpshooters, and also as a defence against ours.

That they have two iron-clad ships in course of construction, our informant says cannot be denied, as he, in his peregrinations about the city, saw them. At present the work is suspended, in consequence of the scarcity of iron to roof them. They are built upon principles similar to the *Merrimac*.

They claim to have captured upwards of fifty cannon from PORTER and MCCALL, and that they took other pieces at Malvern Hill, which are now mounted upon their works around Richmond.

Gens. MCCALL and REYNOLDS are confined in one end of a large tobacco warehouse. This particular prison is exclusively occupied by our National officers. Gens. MCCALL and REYNOLDS have separate apartments, which have been constructed for their accommodation, and every attention is shown them, in consideration of their rank. They are surrounded with all the comforts attainable, and appear cheerful and in excellent health. The minor officers are treated in a very kindly manner, and are made as comfortable as they could hope for. They have clean, comfortable cot-beds to lie upon, and other luxuries of which they have long been deprived in the field.

Gen. MAGRUDER is severely censured, and has been laid upon the shelf for leading his troops into our murderous fire of artillery at Malvern Hill. They do not deny or disguise the fact that he was drunk, as well as many of his under officers, on that occasion, and excuse their unnecessary loss upon those grounds. They also allege that they do not seek to conceal their losses, but on the contrary use every means to facilitate the publication of correct lists in all the Southern papers.

Generals JACKSON and LEE enjoy the greatest popularity and consideration among all classes. BEAUREGARD is not in good odor among the masses, and his star is rapidly waning.

They allege that they have recently received a large cargo of boots and shoes from England, and the music of the pavements would rather confirm the truth of the statement.

These are chiefly rebel statements, and doubtless are somewhat colored. ARGUS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reviews of the Various Army Corps—Condition of the Troops—Necessity for Hurrying Forward the Reinforcements—Some Abuses to be Remedied.

From our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 25, 1862.

A review of some of the troops has been the attractive feature of the army during the present week. On Tuesday, SUMNER'S Corps was reviewed and on the following day HEINTZELMAN'S Corps. Yesterday, Gen. SYKES' Division of Regulars was upon the field. The reviews are made by the Commanders of Corps—Gen. MCCLELLAN, by his presence, giving grace and enthusiasm to the occasion. Of the drill and discipline of the men nothing need be said. In both respects they may be considered perfect. The paucity of numbers, however, compared with the full ranks that embarked from Alexandria some four months ago, is a matter that does not escape notice. The soldiers themselves, who, as a general thing, are not given to disseminating their views in reference to the affairs of the army beyond their own mess circle, have followed the impulse of their feelings in this instance, and declared openly that unless reinforcements are speedily sent to them, all hopes of anything brilliant being accomplished on their part will be at an end. It is the design to review the entire army by corps in the manner as already commenced and described. To-day, Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S Corps will be upon the ground.

At present the army, of course, is inactive and necessarily idle. Our friends at the North will not be surprised to learn that circumstances have rendered this condition of things imperative, and it only rests with them to decide at what time events of stirring and possibly thrilling interest shall be inaugurated. Nothing can be or will be done until reinforcements shall have arrived. The unhealthy locality of position, or the excessively warm climate—for owing to the effect of one or both of these particulars sickness prevails to an alarming extent—demands expedition on the part of State Governments in the matter of furnishing their proportion of troops, to the end that the portion of the army now here may not dwindle away while fresh men are preparing to join it.

Mention has been previously made of the fact of the large number of officers and men absent from the army. That some of the absentees actually needed respite from military routine, in consequence of illness, cannot be denied; but no palliation can be offered on behalf of hundreds who have obtained furloughs on various slight pretexts. It is known that not a few have even risked their reputation by feighning sickness in order to get placed on board a homeward-bound transport. How they manage to obtain a Surgeon's certificate is indeed a mystery. An incident, illustrative of many of the artifices employed by the soldiers to get relieved from service, was related to me yesterday. The case was formerly a hospital steward, consequently somewhat familiar with the course to be pursued in order to secure a pass from the attending Surgeon. His plan, after being removed to the hospital, was to endeavor to get a discharge from the Surgeon of the ward in which he was placed. Failing in this, he would, under some pretext, obtain the privilege of occupying another ward, when he would repeat his efforts to get a discharge. In this manner he was transferred from ward to ward, failing in each instance to get a certificate, until at length he had been the occupant of nearly every ward in the hospital. At last, however, he succeeded, during a press of business, in getting two attendants to place him on a stretcher and bear him to an ambulance which was upon the point of being driven to the pier at which the sanitary transport was lying. But as fate would have it, just as the men were in the act of placing their charge in the ambulance, the Chief Surgeon of the hospital rode up, espied the migratory patient, whom he had suspected of duplicity for some time, and at once gave orders for him to get up and walk back to quarters.

Since the arrival of the army on the Peninsula, owners of dwellings cannot complain of their old worthless shanties not being well protected by provost guards. This matter has already been freely discussed, and it is not my province to again agitate it. My object, in alluding to the subject at all, was to show the effect of posting a guard to keep *strict* watch upon a mean one-story hovel, occupied by an ignorant, besotted overseer and his family. The distance between the hovel and the mansion-house of the estate, which is about half a mile, and the immediate proximity of the negro quarters to the hovel, is an evidence of the little respect bestowed upon the overseer and his family by the inmates of the mansion. And yet this army, the moment it reaches its present position, hastens to post a provost-guard round the overseer's premises, to protect a traitor's property, and thereby furnish quarters in which our soldiers may revel and debauch. An opinion has been expressed, by persons competent to judge of the matter, that the proper place for this overseer and his family—including the female members—would be in some locality removed entirely away from the grounds occupied by the army. If a guard must be placed round the premises, let men be selected who will attend to their duty, and at any rate maintain peace and quiet. A good deed would be rendered if the sutler, who has managed to get into the house with an indefinite quantity of strichnine whisky, was cleared out, and his stock of poison emptied upon the ground. A Captain in the Sixty-third New-York Regiment, who has been placed to take charge of the hovel, kept the entire neighborhood awake last night, by his screams and yells, while in a fit of delirium tremens. The building is on the Berkeley estate, and the parties occupying it should at once be attended to.

A number of transports have recently gone up the river to City Point with flags of truce, to bring away our wounded. On their return, the vessels usually proceed directly to Fortress Monroe.

Prof. LOWE, Chief of Aeronauts, continues ill at his residence in Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that he will soon recover, and again give his valuable services to the army and Government. During his absence, Capt. JAMES ALLEN, a gentleman of experience and ability, has taken charge of the balloon, and gives eminent satisfaction by his assiduity and good management.

We are pleased to again welcome among us Mr. ARTHUR LUMNEY, the talented young artist connected with the New-York *Illustrated News*, who has furnished the public with a variety of excellent war sketches.

Mr. DEMING, the active agent of the Associated Press, has also returned, after a brief absence among his numerous friends. WHIT.

The Routine of Camp Life—Health of the Troops—The Mails—Gambling to be Suppressed—The Sutlers, &c.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

One finds now, in reviewing the army of the Potomac, but little to attract his attention beyond the ordinary details of a campaigning camp life. The guard mounting, the tramp of regiments to and fro on picket and fatigue duties, the felling of the forests, and the upheaving of vast and strong earthworks, claims the vigilance and labors of our soldiers. Of news there is a complete dearth, and we are only informed by the papers which find their way into camp of what is passing, not only in distant parts of the country, but in our very midst. Of heat there is a superabundance by day, and of chilly dews a corresponding abundance by night.

Most of the sanitary complaints with which the army is at present afflicted, yield readily to the skill and attentions of our surgeons. There is no disease which excites apprehension, and the daily sick call summons less and less to the Doctor's tent. A marked decrease in the sick lists is prominently apparent. There is not that degree of sickness prevailing which was anticipated, and the hardy nature of the troops, and the conformity with which army diet is adhered to, promise exceedingly well for the maintenance of good health throughout the Summer. None but those who are absolutely incapacitated for further service are permitted to leave, and a considerable number of those sent to the boats are returned to their regiments as cases of hopeful recovery. The principal form of sickness is malaria, the inevitable consequence of our habitation among the homes of the dead on the battle fields around Fair Oaks. The type, however, is of a mild character, and seldom endures beyond a few days.

The arrival of the mail in camp now constitutes the only event which particularly interests the soldier to any apparent degree, and its advent is looked for with great earnestness. Then comes messages from far-off homes. The warm earnestness of the patriotic father, the staid, wholesome advice of the solicitous mother, the sister's friendly cheer, the timid dreads and affectionate assurances of sweethearts and wives, find warm welcomes here. There are hours, too, during the day, when executive constraint is relaxed, and a feeling of comparative freedom is indulged in. Sometimes he is disposed to murmur slightly at his lot. But his experience has taught him the value of fortitude, and fortifying himself with the comforting reflection that the world will go easier with him on his return home, he quickly banishes his ill-feeling, and goes about the duties assigned him with renewed cheerfulness. He has other little irritabilities. His soup or rice will occasionally prove unsavory or scorched. Then, with a few emphatic expletives and rather uncomplimentary adjectives against the half-roasted cook, he hastily swallows his grievance and dinner at the same time, and compromises with everybody and everything upon his blankets, or finds a potent solace in the society of his old and friendly pipe.

Gambling, which has prevailed in the army to a very general degree, among company officers as well as men, has at last received the attention of our Generals, and orders have been issued for its suppression. Parties found engaged in the practice are arrested, and their money confiscated for the benefit of the sick in hospitals. Several arrests have been made under this order, and doubtless the evil will soon be entirely removed, although it is still maintained to a considerable extent in the soldiers' quarters. So passionate has become the practice, that in many cases the soldier has lost every cent of his two months' pay in less than half an hour after receiving it. In some regiments one-half the entire force has been found engaged in the various features of the art, day after day, openly and undisguised, wherever a shady spot could be secured within the limits of the encampment.

The passage of the bill, by Congress, discharging the regimental bands, excites but little dissatisfaction among the troops. Most of the bands have for a long time been without instruments. The nature of the duties now required of the soldiers do not make the services of a band either desirable or useful as musicians. On the battle-field they are requisite in conveying the wounded to the rear, but in camp, however inspiriting their strains, they do not "pay their way." Resignations in hundreds are being forwarded to the War Department by the line officers, not so much for the purpose of leaving the service as to secure positions in the new regiments now forming.

The body of Col. WYMAN, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, was yesterday recovered and placed on board one of the Government boats for Fortress Monroe, thence to be forwarded North. He was conveyed at the time of his death some distance this side the battle-field, where he was interred by his servant and a few friends, and the place carefully marked, so that there was no difficulty in finding his resting-place.

From the restrictions placed upon the sutlers, they experience considerable embarrassment in landing their goods. Several cargoes have been found, upon examination, to contain liquors, and have been compelled to close their hatches and return to Fortress Monroe or Baltimore. The charges imposed upon our soldiers for goods are outrageous, and the question is urged with some earnestness, "why is it tolerated, while other less flagrant abuses are rigorously dealt with?" At least one hundred and fifty per cent. profit is charged for many of the commodities brought into camp by them. One of them, while on the march from Fair Oaks, seized upon a wagon standing by the roadside, and appropriating one wheel to his own use, charged ten dollars for a second, and subsequently sold the third for five dollars.

Very many of our wounded soldiers are returning daily to their regiments, from Fortress Monroe and other places. ARGUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 25.

The steamer *John Brooks* came down James River last evening, ladened with prisoners from Richmond, most of whom are either sick or wounded. All of them left on the same steamer this morning, for Point Lookout Hospital.

The efficient Medical Director, J. M. CUTLER, who has officiated for some time at the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, left here last evening for Washington, to take a more prominent position. There is an expression of general regret at his leaving this place, for he has been most assiduous in his labors among the sick and wounded under his care. Dr. GILBERT takes his place here.

Many merchants who had made arrangements for taking goods to Norfolk, some to open new stores, and others to fill up stores already opened, have changed their plans for the present, or desisted from carrying out their former ones, partly for the reason that the currency is in such poor condition in that place.

Transports with the balance of our prisoners from Richmond are hourly expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe. The *John Brooks* did not stop here a sufficient time for us to obtain a list of those she had on board.

The mail boat *John A. Warner* arrived from Harrison's Landing at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and reports all quiet on the James River.

The *John A. Warner* brought down from Harrison's Landing a large number of laborers who are returning home, and also several musicians who are mustered out of service, and go North on this P. M. Baltimore boat; also, a few sick soldiers and officers on their way North.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important Forward Movement of Troops.

A Flood Encountered---Burning of a Cloth Mill---The Sorrows of an Englishman.

From .Our Owtt Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE SECOND CORPS D'ARMEE, TUESDAY, July 22, 1862.

While at Culpepper information was received of an important movement of the forces still remaining near Warrenton, on to Gains' Cross Roads, Washington, Va., and Sperryville. Returning to Warrenton, I learned that nearly the entire force had left some twelve hours before, and that Gen. BANKS was on the march with the intention of fixing his headquarters on the heights near Washington. I made one of a small party, every member of which was anxious to reach the head of the line. Soon after starting rain began to fall in torrents, and so continued to fall during the entire day. Pushing on, we came up with Gen. BANKS and a portion of his Staff, Gen. WILLIAMS, and some other officers of distinction, and late in the afternoon of Friday reached the fording point on Hagemann River—a usually shallow stream, which is tributary to the north fork of the Rappahannock. When reached by us, however, it had swollen immensely, and fording was impossible. There was nothing, therefore, left for us but to remain where we were until the river should return to its natural depth, or until a pontoon bridge could be thrown across. The General and Staff retired to a a hill some three-quarters of a mile distant, and there established his headquarters for the night, and our party was fortunate in finding floor-room, in the house of Mr. HALL, an Englishman, on a hill near by, and feed for our tired horses from a humane wagon-master. Some time before we obtained quarters, the Pernell Legion and a portion of the Sixtieth New-York Volunteers arrived, as guards to a very large supply train for the troops near Washington, and another for Gen. SIGEL'S army at Sperryville. Both trains were of course delayed by the swollen stream, and what rendered the case still worse, was the fact that both armies were known to be sadly in want of supplies. Even before their arrival at the point indicated, the road had become so much softened by the rain, that when they did arrive, several of the wagons sank into the mud so deep that they could not be moved by eight mules, and that, too, where, should the water continue to rise at the rate it was then rising—which was about one inch a minute—for three or four hours longer, their contents must be destroyed.

When it became known to the troops that the halt which had been ordered was a halt for the night, they began to wander about the land not yet covered by water, until they came to a large woollen mill by the way side, and there a scene occurred which caused the General and his subordinate officers great annoyance. Gathering near the mill, several negroes at work inside came out, and a conversation concerning the kind of goods manufactured was the result. The negroes said the mill had been run for a long time, and that for months they had been manufacturing cloth for the Confederate army. They said the owner had been sworn not to sell a yard except to the Confederate Government. A large quantity of cloth inside was removed and appropriated, and in a few minutes the factory was in flames. It burned briskly for several hours, and until entirely destroyed. Two other buildings nearby were also fired and totally destroyed. One of them contained about six hundred bushels of wheat, which was burned with the building. The owner, the negroes said, is in the Black Horse Cavalry. The mill was operated by Mr. HALL, the Englishman alluded to above. He estimated the entire loss of property at from $35,000 to $40,000—a portion of which was his. He said he was not a citizen, and had never taken part with either the United States Government or the rebels. The cloth, he claimed, was intended for the farmers in the country for miles around, who brought their wool to the mill in payment for it. He said he had bought an interest in the mill, and that the cloth which fell to his share went to the principal owner, to pay for his interest in the works. His story may or may not be true. The negroes denied it, and asserted positively that, less than two weeks before the burning, two very large loads of cloth had been sent to the rebels by way of Culpepper. Mr. HALL, however, seemed to have fallen in with a combination of misfortunes; for, while his mill and other buildings were still burning, some of the men, having a relish for fresh pork, spied a number of his pigs and shot them; and on the day we left he had just returned from a fruitless search for his cow. But I must return to the flood.

When we retired on the first night there was a plain, perhaps two thousand acres in extent, covered with luxuriant grass, wheat, oats and corn, running from the base of the hill to the bank of the river, and apparently above the reach of any possible rise of the waters. In the morning this vast field of vegetation was one broad, deep and rapidly flowing sheet of water. Trees that might have been standing during the past hundred years were floating down with the current; and now and then an army wagon, loaded with supplies, went floating by, or grounded on the opposite shore. Four mules and four horses attached to wagons were drowned before they could be cut loose—in fact, the water rose so rapidly that by the time the drivers discovered the danger the animals could not be reached. In several cases drivers who had turned out their mules to feed, and slept in the wagons themselves, awoke in the morning to find that they had to swim for their lives. I should have mentioned elsewhere that on the previous evening a courier arrived upon the opposite shore with dispatches for Gen. BANKS, and expressed his determination to cross. He was warned of the danger by the people on the other side, but he said he had been ordered to deliver the dispatches and he felt bound to do it, although his horse was worn out by the fatigue of the journey there. He put spurs to his jaded animal and dashed into the flood. His horse struggled fiercely. The rider, it is evident, did not understand swimming a horse, for he had kept the reins in the martingale, and every time the animal would make a plunge forward he would draw upon them and bring his head under. The struggle was short. The horse went down, and with him his rider and the dispatches he felt bound to deliver. In the morning another courier arrived with other dispatches for the General, and, after riding up and down the opposite bank, for an hour, determined to attempt to cross at a point some distance below, where the bridge was destroyed some time ago. There a number of very large trees had lodged temporarily, and for a portion of the distance across the current was less rapid. Giving his horse a few minutes' rest, he headed him for the point at which we were standing spectators of the exciting scene, threw him the reins and let him take his own course. The horse did bravely, and in a few minutes both horse and rider were safely across, and Gen. BANKS was familiar with the contents of the dispatches. It rained but little during the morning, and in the afternoon the waters began to subside almost as rapidly as they had risen. At 9 P. M. a pontoon bridge had been thrown across, and on the following morning we all passed over it in safety, and were on our way to Gaines' Cross-roads. All along the road the tents of the guards were sprinkled; for the guards were necessary, in order to protect loitering wagons and tired soldiers, lagging behind their regiments, from the bands of guerrillas that invest the heights on either side. At the Cross-roads we found Gen. AUGUR'S force, on the march for a position on the left of the road, within half a mile of Washington, where tents were pitched for the night.

Riding ahead of the moving troops, I found time to visit the First *Corps d'Armée*, encamped within two miles of Washington, and one of the most beautiful sites for an army camp I have yet seen. Headquarters had been prepared for Gen. BANKS, in a commodious house to the left of the road, while on the top of one of the hills to the right, were the headquarters of Gen. CRAWFORD, who was still Acting-General of Division. Around the base of the hill, his own and his favorite brigade was encamped, and just behind him, on another eminence, were the Napoleon Guns of my old friend, Comany F, Best's Battery, under command of the gallant Lieut. E. D. MUHLENBERG, acting with the First Brigade of the First Division. The other portions of the second corps were located in appropriate and commanding positions.

Leaving in the evening, we arrived at Sperryville, six miles from Washington, at 9 P. M., where the First *Corps d'Armée*, Gen. SIGEL, is encamped. The First Army Corps consists, at present, of Gen. MILROY'S and Gen. SCHENCK'S divisions. In the morning a grand review and inspection was ordered, which occupied nearly the entire day. Gen. SIGEL was on the field during the review, witnessing all, and ordering many of the combined movements. When the review was over, he expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the corps had manœuvered, and well he might, for every movement—even those in which artillery, cavalry and infantry changed positions simultaneously and with great rapidity, on an unfavorable field—was made with a precision worthy of veterans.

We have had rumors hereabouts, for a day or two, that the Department at Washington, fearing the approach of a rebel army by way of Winchester, has ordered Gen. SIGEL back to that point; but if such be the case, the General himself was not aware of it yesterday. The probabilities are that the position at Sperryville will be retained for the present. In the evening I returned to the camp of Gen. BANKS' command. The position of the Second Army Corps, I have good reason to believe, will soon be changed—perhaps to-morrow morning—from the rear of Gen. SIGEL where it is now, to a point about six miles from Sperryville, on our line between Sperryville and Culpepper.

Some concern has been felt here regarding the result of Gen. HATCH'S reconnoissance towards Gordonsville. We have heard, by way of Washington, D. C., that he had occupied the town, but nothing direct has been heard from him at this point.

In closing I cannot refrain from noticing one cause of serious complaint among the officers and men of the Second Army Corps, and that is the continual marching first to one point then back again to the point of starting, as if the first had been made by mistake, or without due consideration; then to another point, and before the tents are well pitched, off to another, over the most horrible roads, and all without an enemy near any of our destinations when reached. As I am not a military man, I do not pretend to judge of such matters, but I can assure you the late movements forward and backward of this corps has largely increased the amount of profanity in our midst. All I complain of is that in endeavoring to keep up with the forces, I sometimes find it extremely difficult to secure an opportunity to write. J. A.

FROM LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., Saturday, July 26.

The people of Culpepper, Orange and Madison were thunderstruck at the recent sudden appearance of the Union forces under Gen. HATCH. They are represented as being heartily sick of the war. They may well be, for the prospect of starvation stares them in the face. Their stock has been driven off by the Confederates. The wheat crop is almost annihilated by the rust and worm, and the corn, scarce above the ground, has no chance of ripening before the Autumn frosts.

There have been almost incessant rains in this section for several days, raising the mountain streams to a great height, retarding trains in some cases, and rendering travel more circuitous.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., Saturday, July 26.

Yesterday four guerrillas fired upon and wounded two men, two and a half miles from town, and killed one horse. The men were Gen. WILLIAMS' orderlies. They had been eating dinner at a farm-house, where the proprietor urged them to remain longer. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Michigan Cavalry, commanding Gen. WILLIAMS' escort, went out and brought in eight Virginians from the neighborhood, one of whom was a soldier, and the evidence showed that he was one of the party who fired on the orderlies.

Within the past three days, Gen. HATCH has crossed Swift Run Gap to McGaughy's Town, thence down the Valley to Luray, which is occupied by our forces. They met no enemy in force, but brought in several prisoners.

"Stonewall" JACKSON is still represented as being in the vicinity of Gordonsville, apparently awaiting our advance.

Gen. BANKS' Corps is eligibly encamped in a well-watered and fertile location. The whole army is anxiously awaiting orders for a forward movement. They are in the best of spirits.

REWARD OFFERED BY GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Capt. SAMUEL L. HARRISON, of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, is reported by his commanding General as having deserted his company on the 21st of this month, and gone to New-York. A reward of five cents is hereby offered for his apprehension. By order of Major-Gen. POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Chief of Staff.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

Enforcement of Gov. Gamble's Proclamation.

American Citizens Seeking the Protection of the British Flag.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 25.

Considerable excitement existed here to-day.

The British Consul's office was crowded by a large number of persons, claiming the protection of the British flag to exempt them from being enrolled into the State militia service under the recent order of Gov. GAMBLE.

An excited crowd gathered around the Consul's office, and many indignant citizens were present to punish the perfidy of the American residents, who, having families here, doing business here, and being located permanently here, in the hour of peril, sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain.

Several persons in attempting to get protection papers were severely handled by the crowd.

Numerous arrests were made.

Several affrays and struggles took place between the disturbers and policemen. One or two of the former attempted resistance to the latter, and were arrested.

A detachment of the Provost Guard was ordered out, and by timely exertion the outbreak was finally suppressed.

Death of Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 25.

Rev. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, Editor of the Presbyterian *Quarterly Review*, died this morning.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A BOLD RAID ON FLORENCE, ALA.

A Large Quantity of Army Stores and Cotton Destroyed.

THE U. S. STEAMER COLONNA BURNED.

Sixty Loaded Army-Wagons Captured Near Pittsburgh Landing.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 26.

The steamer *Evansville*, from the Tennessee River brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last. They entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermasters' stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity.

They also seized the United States steamer *Colonna*, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals. They took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her.

The property destroyed is reported to be of great value.

A small detachment of Gen. MITCHELL'S army was captured.

The rebels then proceeded down the Tennessee River to Chickasaw, Waterloo and the vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which contained cotton.

Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train, near Pittsburgh Landing, and captured sixty wagons conveying commissary and quartermasters' stores.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville's Response to the President's Call—Speeches of Gen. Boyle, Nat. Wolfe and Others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Night, July 19, 1862.

The loyal people of Louisville reassembled to-night, and unanimously adopted the following report of their Committee on Resolutions, composed of Judge Muir, Nathaniel Wolfe, Col. Harney, Mayor Delph, Dr. T. S. Betts, Col. T. W. Anderson and Thos. Shanks:—that Kentucky now as ever is true and loyal to the Union, and that the Union must be preserved, cost what it may of blood and treasure; that she approves heartily the President's call, and pledges herself promptly to furnish her quota; that it is the duty of all Kentuckians to volunteer to save their country and State; or, if they can't volunteer, to contribute liberally for the support of the families of those who do, and that Committees be appointed throughout the State to raise recruits and funds; that Louisville appropriate $100,000 more for volunteers' families and other patriotic purposes; that all marauding bands shall be vigorously pursued, promptly captured and severely punished, or driven forever from the State; and that Kentucky calls on Gen. BOYLE to exclude from holding or seeking office all who do now or have ever in any way aided and comforted the rebellion or sympathized with it.

Gen. BOYLE, being loudly called for, said: "For a long time this country and this State will continue in a most critical position. All Government, National and State, and all Constitutional liberty and personal freedom in the land, are seriously threatened by a set of the vilest rebels and worst men that ever existed. This rebellion is the giant crime of all time. No traitor, not to say rebel, ought to have control of any office in Kentucky. Kentuckins' liberties are lost if the offices pass into the hands of such men. We have to contend against many men of great wealth and great influence, open and secret. Shall they control the destiny of Kentucky? Kentucky, with the Government's aid, can maintain her position. But every Kentuckian must prepare to shoulder his musket, or contribute his means to wipe out the stain upon the escutcheon of his State, and to help save his great and blessed Government, and the vast and momentous interests at stake in it. It is a matter infinitely more personal to every man than he thinks. Whoever will not enter into this matter in the true spirit—act, not talk—is not worthy to be a citizen of this Government. Louisville has not done what she ought. She ought to pattern after the county of Clinton, which, with less than seven hundred votes, has six hundred Union men under arms. The entire Southern, Eastern and Western border of Kentucky must be guarded by a cordon of the strong arms and stout hearts of her sons."

Gen. BUCKRIDGE spoke to the same effect with Gen. BOYLE.

Mr. WOLFE said: "We have met with unexpected reverses. The enemy is advancing upon our lines everywhere. The President's call must be responded to by the people of his native State. If the Unionists of the country will it, and act unitedly, this revolution shall perish. Let the resolves of the Empire City meet an echo in Louisville and throughout Kentucky. Let us swell the noble army of the illustrious MCCLELLAN, and purge our soil of the infamous MORGAN and his horde of ruffians. Already Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH has made seventeen of them bite the dust, and captured 150 of them."

Dr. BELL and Mr. REASOR (City Attorney) spoke to the like purport, and were especially severe on the traitors in our midst. They want the lines drawn, and everybody's position defined. Mere swearing and bonding won't do. It's often but a farce. Those between 18 and 45, who don't enroll in the National or State service, should be escorted where they belong.

Gen. BOYLE is still urged to take care that no man not uncompromisingly and actively loyal shall hold or run for any office. Not one in twenty of the disloyal office-seekers and office-holders in the First and Second Districts has yet been looked after. Gen. BOYLE restricts confined rebels to prisoner's fare. He has this week sent 50 to the Indiana State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville. The reported invasion of Indiana amounts to nothing. Indiana will take care of herself—let Kentucky do likewise. WM. H. POPE, a cousin of the distinguished Gen. POPE, is under arrest. Dr. STUART ROBINSON is permitted to resume his *True Presbyterian*.

We expect that the guerrillas will soon be driven from the blue-grass region, or killed, or captured—but, if not soon put out of the way, they will annoy us seriously. Secesh residents, from wholesome fear of BOYLE'S circular, have not countenanced MORGAN as much as he desired, and have prevented his doing all the damage he intended. It is said he got only one recruit in Marion. But persons just from Lexington tell me he is raising on the average at least one hundred mounted recruits per day. He has levied upon the secesh and Union farmers for the very best blooded horses. He disarms and paroles or impresses all the Home Guards he overcomes. Like PRICE, he calls for 50,000 men to meet the "Lincoln hirelings." He has, so far, made more enemies than friends; but his protracted stay and signal success in this region would be very pernicious to the Union cause. After all, the status of Kentucky appears to mainly depend upon the result of affairs in Virginia. PONTIAC.

Counterfeits on the Merrimack County Bank, N. H.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 25.

A banking-house in this city received, to-day, from Canada, $1,000 in one hundred dollar bills, counterfeits on the Merrimack County Bank, Concord, N. H. They are a close imitation of the genuine, and appear to have been passed extensively, and received in good faith, in Canada.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Additional Lists of Those Who Fell into the Hands of the Rebels.

[*Continued from the Times of Thursday.*]

LIST OF PATIENTS AT SAVAGE'S UP TO JULY 4.

Henry Palmer, Co. H, 9th Penn. Res.—back.
Corp. Arthur Johnes, Co. E 5th N. Y.—foot.
James S. Gilligan, Co. E, 5th New-York—leg.
S. A. White, Co. C, 95th Penn.—both thighs.
Sergt. E. P. Richards, Co. E, 12th N. Y.—thigh.
Sergt. C. F. Rand, Co. K, 12th N. Y.—shoulder.
John Tooman, Co. C, 12th New-York—foot.
C. T. Tutte, Co. C, 9th Pennsylvania—leg
G. Sidenspinner, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Thomas Chestnut, Co. I, 7th Georgia—thigh.
J. Foster, Co. I, 8th Georgia—thigh.
Wm. Spain, Co. D, 4th New Jersey—leg.
Sergt. J. Kearny Smith, Co. C, 1st N. J.—throat.
James Carr, Co. B, 13th New-York—both shoulders.
Corp. W. T. G. Young, Co. B, 3d N. J.—fever.
Lieut. D. H. McMikens, Co. A, 5th Penn.—chest.
Charles A. Brazilian, Co. B, 3d N. J.—knee.
Andrew J. Dickers, Co. A, 93d New-York—debility.
Lieut. N. C. Bull, Co. H, 61st New-York—colic.
Thos. R. Hall, Co. D, 53d Pennsylvania—typhoid.
Frank L. Lemonte, Co. E, 5th Maine—breast.
Wm. Sharp, Co. A, 31 New-Jersey—shoulder.
Sergt. John Newart, Co. C, 3d N. J.—amputation arm; wound in abdomen.
Corp. B. H. Whiely, Co. C, 3d N. J.—shoulder and arm.
Timothy Tittus, Co. C, 3d New Jersey—leg.
Thomas Dunbar, Co. C. 3d New-Jersey—hip.
T. D. Dare, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
S. T. Harris, Co. F, 3d N. J.—hand and knee.
A. Grosscup, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—side.
E. W. Blackstone, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—pelvis.
M. Taylor, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
James L. Vail, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey—knee.
John Kline, Co. E, 6th U. S. Infantry—leg.
James Smith, Co. I, 1st Michigan—leg.
Sergt. F. H. Kraft, Co. B, 43d N. Y.—shoulder.
Edwin Edde, Co. K, 95th Penn.—arm and instep.
Corp. R. Bell, Co. L, 4th Penn. Cav.—shoulder.
C. Grosser, Co. A, 1st New-York—thigh.
Peter A. Moore, Co. E, 16th New-Jersey—hip.
Corp. H. E. Kins, Co. K, 22d Mass.—amputate arm.
T. J. Bowman, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
P. Crane, Co. F, 1st Michigan—heel.
G. W. Peters, Co. C, 1st Penn. Res.—thigh.
Lieut. W. N. Evans, Co. B, 3d N. J.—throat.
Capt. F. L. Knight, Co. D, 3d N. J.—back.
Col. Lamar, 8th Georgia—thigh.
Lieut. C. M. Harper, 8th Georgia.
Thomas Wilson, 5th Excelsior—debility.
Frank Graham, 5th Excelsior—leg.
Sergt. Thyered, 1st Connecticut Artillery—ear.
Owen Kelly, Co. G, 6th N. Y. Reg. Infantry—thigh.
Lewis H. Reynolds, Co. F, 93d New-York—sick.
Owen Debois, Co. F, 93d New-York—diarrhœa.
John Mehler, Co. A, 93d New-York—fever.
J. Dickenson, Co. A, 93d New-York—fever.
James M. Cole, Co. A, 93d New-York—debility.
Alex. Blair, Co. K, 93d New-York—diarrhœa.
Corp. Thos. L. Parson, Jr., Co. B, 5th Maine—chest.
August Wagner, Co. A, 16th Michigan—leg.
Barney Locock, Co. H, 49th New-York—diarrhœa.
Henry Y. Van Damsen, Co. A, 11th Regulars—arm amputated.
Wilhelm Prousey, Co. A, 16th Mich.—left side.
John Brearson, Co. K, 10th New-York—leg.
George Hoffner, Co. F, 49th Pennsylvania—fever.
Thomas J. Robinson, Co. K, 49th Penn.—fever.
Daniel McLaughlin, Co. K, 49th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Amos K. Cour, Co. K, 49th Penn.—left eye.
James Moore, Co. D, 14th Reg. Infantry—side.
James Trumpton, Co. C, 43d N. Y.—coup de soliel.
Wm. Rodgers, Co. F, 1st New-York—breast.
Johnston West, Co. H, 62d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Joseph R. Whyte, Co. A, 62d Pennsylvania—knee.
A. La Feil, Co. G, 10th Penn. Reserve—thigh.
Pat. McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Penn. Res.—leg.
Charles McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Pa. Res.—thigh.
Samuel Stewart, Co. G, 10th Penn. Res.—neck and thigh.
Alonze P. Barney, Co. H, 10th Penn. Res.—leg and thigh.
Richard Foster, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—right leg.
John D. Milligan, Co. H, 2d N. J.—fractured leg.
Henry C. Scott, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Napoleon Lewcon, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—diarrhœa.
Wm. Sharp, Co. A, 31 New-Jersey—shoulder.
Sergt. John Newart, Co. C, 3d N. J.—amputation arm; wound in abdomen.
Corp. B. H. Whiely, Co. C, 3d N. J.—shoulder and arm.
Timothy Tittus, Co. C, 3d New Jersey—leg.
Thomas Dunbar, Co. C. 3d New-Jersey—hip.
T. D. Dare, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
S. T. Harris, Co. F, 3d N. J.—hand and knee.
A. Grosscup, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—side.
E. W. Blackstone, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—pelvis.
M. Taylor, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
James L. Vail, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey—knee.
John Kline, Co. E, 6th U. S. Infantry—leg.
James Smith, Co. I, 1st Michigan—leg.
Sergt. F. H. Kraft, Co. B, 43d N. Y.—shoulder.
Edwin Eddi, Co. K, 95th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Corp. R. Bell, Co. L, 4th Conn.—thigh.
C. Crosson, Co. A, 1st N. J.—through shoulder.
Peter Moore, Co. E, 16th New-Jersey—hip.
Corp. H. Ekins, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts—forearm amputated.
T. J. Bowman, Co. H, 83d Penn.—thigh.
P. Crane, Co. F, 1st Michigan—heel.
G. W. Peters, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania—thigh.
J. L. McCullough, Co. C, 10th Penn.—thigh.
Jos. H. Little, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
G. S. Hoffman, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Cav.—side.
T. H. Orr, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey—foot.
D. Philbert, Co. F, 3d Penn. Reserve—leg.
C. Green, Co. G, 4th Penn. Res.—through shoulder.
John Heman, Co. K, 43d New-York—ankle.
Frank Hinkman, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—hip.
John Seely, Co. E, 77th N.Y.—thigh bone fractured.
Sergt. David Wyckinan, Co. K, 1st N. J.—thigh.
—— Dooley, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts—hip.
Israel Frauer, Co. C, 102d Pennsylvania—typhoid.
John Long, Co. E, 102d Penn.—rheumatism.
A. Flowers, Co. C, 102d Penn., (band,)—remittent.
H. W. Wood, Co. —, 7th Mass., (band,)—typhoid.
Hiram Hurd, Co. C, 1st Michigan—typhoid.
John Ward, Co. E, 102d Pennsylvania—scorbutis.
Corp. H. R. Durkee, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—breast.
Pat. McKeever, Co. C, 16th N. Y—pneumonia.
Wm. H. Benham, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—breast.
Elliot Walter, Co. E, 10th Penn. Res.—hip.
J. Gross, Co. I, 2d U. S. Inf.—thighs and scrotum.
Corp. G. H. Parker, Co. A, 5th Vermont—back.
Wm. Hughes, Co. E, 1st Penn. Res.—breast.
D. G. Van Allen, Co. H, 4th Michigan—back.
John Groat, Co. A, 18th New-York—leg.
Mike Connelly, Co. K, 9th Mass.—shoulder.
Wm. Butler, Co. D, 43d New-York—thigh.
Simon Middleton, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
Daniel Linn, Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry—leg.
Philip Bran, Co. A, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters—foot.
Michael Quinn, Co. B, 55th New-York—thigh amputated.
John Millar, Co. A, 18th New-York—thigh.
Noah Swans, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania—hip.
Geo. Geiser, Co. F, 7th New-York—rheumatism.
Michael Kapps, Co. G, 1st Penn. Art.—back.
Amos Hessinor, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania—thigh.
James Stanchail, Co. G, 49th New-York—typhoid.
James Larkin, Co. H, 18th New-York—thigh.
John Hibbard, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—hip.
Ed. Martin, Co. G, 18th New-York—head.
John B. Ropes, Co. G, 18th New-York—hip.
Lieut. J. W. Adams, Jr., Co. D, 4th U. S. Inf.—hip.
F. H. Jordon, Co. F. 2d United States—knee.
John Fleiden, Co. G, 31st New-York—thigh.
Ser. E.W. Hermany, Co. C. 5th New-York—thigh.
Corp. John H. Keeney, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—groin.
A. L. Buchanan, Co. L, Bucktails, Penn.—foot.
Corp. C. Van Alstin, Co. E, 43d N. Y.—abdomen.
Thos. Newton, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts—abdomen.
Nath. McCormick, Co. B, 63d N. Y.—feb. int.
John W. Little, Co. B, 4th Penn.—elbow.
Thos. J. Richards, Co. M, 8th Penn. Cav.—febris.
Christ. Vishandale, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.—hip.
Wm. Bell, Co. B, 6th United States Infantry—knee.
Joseph H. Burridge, Co. H. 23d New-York—hip.
Adjt. F. Vernall, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry—foot.
Corp. J. R. Westover, Co. F, 7th Penn., (Bucktails)—knee.
Corp. J. S. Harris, Co. F, 7th Penn.—ankle.
Almon Woodworth, Co. F, 7th Penn.—chest.
Samuel Mason, Co. E, 7th Penn.—ankle.
Joseph Aldridge, Co. A, 14th New-York—forehead.
Simon Oakley, Co. A, 14th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Thos. Hilliman, Co. F, 1st New-York—forearm.
John Mulahey, Co. B, 2d U. S. Infantry—thigh.
Geo. W. Dippie, Co. H, 5th New-York—shoulder.
Francis Hodgkinson, Co. H, 5th New-York—groin.
Sergt. Thos. R. Major, Co. I, 5th New-York—face.
John Dickson, Co. A, 27th New-York—right arm.
S. F. Philipps, Co. G, 3d N. J.—fractured thigh.
Edward A. Weed, Co. F, 1st Conn. Artillery—thigh.
Henry Ladenburg, Co. G, 3d N.J.—calf of both legs.
Patrick Henry, Co. G, 1st Bat., U. S. A.—both legs.
Corp. W. L. Nerewos, Co. K, 7th Maine—neck.
Eugene Sullivan, Co. K, 7th Maine—left instep.
Anthony Blunt, Co. E, 7th Maine—right thigh.
Sergt. G. W. Fowler, Co. A, 2d Penn. Res.—foot.
Henry Borklecker, Co. A, 16th Michigan—foot.
J. H. Goodrich, Co. F, 16th Michigan—left thigh.
Corp. John Keen, Co. A, 16th Michigan—right side.
John Tisler, Co. A, 16th Michigan—left foot.
Richard Wendell, Co. A, 16th Michigan—left knee.
Jacob Chesline, Co. H, 1st N. J.—back and leg.
F. Winegardener, Co. K, 98th Penn.—right leg.
Marion Bartholf, Co. I, 14th U. S. A.—left leg.
C. W. Fowler, Co. D, 14th U.S.A.—fibula fractured.
Wm. Slocum, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—mouth.
Geo. A. Cook, Co. L, 72d Penn.—right instep.
Sergt. J. Harper, Co. P, 73d Penn.—resection of the elbow joint.
Henry Cummings, Co. B, 5th Vermont—thigh.
Stephen Long, Co. F, 72d Penn.—leg.
Sergt. H. G. Cassidy, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—leg.
George Schaffner, Co. G, 72d Pennsylvania—hand.
Richard Foster, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
John D. Milligan, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
Henry C. Scott, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Napoleon Lew, Co. H, 2d N. J.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Thomas Stautz, Co. F, 95th Penn.—thigh.
Jacob Geinner, Co. E, 27th New-York—diarrhœa.
Corp. Harris R. Durkee, Co. H, 16th New-York—right breast.
Patrick McKeeves, Co. C, 16th N. Y.—pneumonia.
Wm. H Benham, Co. C, 3 N J.—right breast.
Eli ot Waters, Co. C, 10th Penn. Res.—right breast.
John Gross, Co. I, 2d U. S. A.—right hip, both thighs and scrotum, not dangerous.
Corp. Geo. H. Parkes, Co. A, 5th Vt.—back.
Wm. Hughes, Co. E, 1st Penn. Res.—left breast.
D. G. Van Allen, Co. H, 4th Michigan—back.
John Grout, Co. A, 18th N. Y.—right leg, probably fractured.
Mich. Connelly, Co. K, 9th Mass.—left shoulder.
Wm. Butler, Co. D, 43d New-York—right thigh.
Simon Middleton, Co. H, 3d N. J.—both thighs and scrotum.
Daniel Linn, Co. A, 2d U. S. Chas.—right leg.
Adjt. Ross Hartshorn, 1st Penn. Res.—head.
David T. Corbur, Co. C, 3d Vt.—face and hand.
Philip Brun, Co. A. 1st U. S.—scalded foot.
Michael Quin, Co. B, 55th New-York—thigh amputated.
John Miller, Co. A, 18th New-York—right thigh-bone, ball not extracted.
Nich. Swarer, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania—left hip.
Geo. Geiser, Co. F, 7th New-York—rheumatism.
Michael Krepps, Co. G, 1st Penn. Artillery—two flesh wounds of the back.
Amos Hessirnay, Co. G, 62d Penn.—left thigh.
James Stonehall, Co. G, 49th New-York—typhoid.
Jas. Larkin, Co. H, 18th New-York—flesh wound through right thigh.
John Hibbard, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—flesh wound left hip.
Ed. Martin, Co. G, 18th New-York—contused wound of forehead and probable fracture.
John B. Roper, Co. G, 18th New-York.
Geo. W. Ham, Co. C, R. I. Artillery—abdomen.
Isaac Mitchell, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania—back.
D. J. Wheeler, Co. B, 10th New-York—knee.
William Bray, Co. B. 10th New-York—foot.
John Hassell, Co. G, 5th New-York—thigh.
Jacob Mack, Co. B, 95th Penn.—abdomen.
H. S. Dobbins, Co. B, 95th Penn.—both thighs and scrotum.
Morton Delany, Co. A, 31st N. Y.—thigh and arm.
Corp. Monckton Summers, Co. G, 43d N. Y.—leg.
Edward C. Bigg, Co. C, 16th Michigan—foot.
George D. Sedman, Co. C, 16th Michigan—thigh.
Corp. G. H. Stewart, Co. C., 83d Penn.—arm and side.
Lucius Sanburn, Co. C, 16th Michigan—leg.
Corp. W. H. Bly, Co. C, 83d Penn.—through nates.
J. R. Williams, Co. D, 16th Michigan—hip.
Sergt. Fred. Balch, Co. A, 12th United States—leg.
G. W. Love, Co. I, 8th Penn. Cav.—typhoid fever.
N. Lemont. Co. I, 5th United States Cavalry—leg.
J. Bartroo, Co. C, 49th Pennsylvania—chest.
P. Berringer, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
W. Bucksbuam, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
M. N. Cavener, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—knee.
A. Freeman, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey—thigh.
W. Bradish, Co. C, 16th Michigan—thigh.
J. McLean, Co. I, 106th Pennsylvania—leg.
Corp. M. Peiffer, Co. F, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
H. Seely, Co. G, 43d New-York—thigh.
E. Creek, Co. L, 1st New-York Cavalry—contusion.
G. Lynch, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts—leg, severe.
J. Guinn, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
S. Horn, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
T. Dudlick, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—thigh.
D. Kuhns, Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania—arm and thigh.
J. McCarthy, Co. H, 3d U. States—both fore-arms.
D. P. Doneld, Co. F, 96th Penn.—through abdomen.
John McGarrety, Co. F, 96th Penn.—exsection of shoulder-joint.
Second Lieut. H. J. Wynkoop, Co. D, 13th N. Y.—exsection of shoulder-joint.
Sergt. J. Laroy, Co. H, 13th N. Y.—through nates.
Wm. A. Palmer, Co. E, 9th Mass—through chest.
John Adams, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—hand.
Wm. Adams, Co. A, 31 New-Jersey—typhoid fever.
Peter Tygh, Co. K, 95th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Alex. Bently, Co. A, 12th New-York—thigh.
Jas. H. Baldwin, Co. G, 14th New-York—thigh.
John Thompson, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania—leg.
Patrick Dwyer, Co. K, 71st Penn.—thigh.
Richard Butler, Co. G, 12th United States—leg.
Andrew Albert, Co. F, 4th Penn.—abdomen.
T. Burdy, Co. K, 71st Penn.—amputation of thigh.
William Bowen, Co. H, 5th Vermont—arm.
Wm. Mullin, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
A. Baker, Co. E, 5th Vermont—arm.
A. J. Lloyd, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—chest.
R. McDonald, Co. I, 4th Michigan—back.
F. Texas, Co. G, 72d Pennsylvania—arm and thigh
F. Perry, Co. G, 72d Pennsylvania—arm and side.
Sergt. W. H. Shick, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania—neck.
A. Colwell, bugler, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania—shoulder and neck.
Corp. W. H. Cummings, Co. E, 5th Vt.—leg and thigh.
Sergt. J. Harper, Co. P, 72d Pennsylvania—exsection of elbow joint.
H. Cummings, Co. E, 5th Vermont—thigh.
S. Long, Co. F, 72d Pennsylvania—leg.
Sergt. H. G. Cassidy, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—leg.
G. Schaffner, Co. G, 72d Pennsylvania—hand.
S. Hutchinson, Co. C, 102d Pennsylvania—remittent.
Wm. Sharp, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—shoulder.
Sergt. Stewart, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—amputation of arm, and wound in abdomen.
Corp. B. H. Whiely, Co. C, 3d N. J.—leg.
Timothy Letters, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—hip.
Thos. Dunbar, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
L. D. Dave, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—hand and knee.
E. T. Harris, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—side.
A. Grosscup, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—pelvis.
E. W. Blackston, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
M. Taylor, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey—knee.
Jas. L. Vail, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
John Kline, Co. E, 6th United States—leg.
James Smith, Co. I, 1st Michigan—shoulder.
Sergt. F. H. Kraft, Co. B, 43d N. Y.—arm and instep.
Edwin Eddi, Co. K, 95th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Corp. R. Bell, Co. L, 4th Conn.—thigh.
C. Crosson, Co. A, 1st N. J.—through shoulder.
Peter Moore, Co. E, 16th New-Jersey—hip.
Corp. H. Ekins, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts—forearm amputated.
T. J. Bowman, Co. H, 83d Penn.—thigh.
P. Crane, Co. F, 1st Michigan—heel.
G. W. Peters, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania—thigh.
J. L. McCullough, Co. C, 10th Penn.—thigh.
Jos. H. Little, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
G. S. Hoffman, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Cav.—side.
T. H. Orr, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey—foot.
D. Philbert, Co. F, 3d Penn. Reserve—leg.
C. Green, Co. G, 4th Penn. Res.—through shoulder.
John Heman, Co. K, 43d New-York—ankle.
Frank Hinkman, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—hip.
John Seely, Co. E, 77th N.Y.—thigh bone fractured.
Sergt. David Wyckinan, Co. K, 1st N. J.—thigh.
—— Dooley, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts—hip.
Israel Frauer, Co. C, 102d Pennsylvania—typhoid.
John Long, Co. E, 102d Penn.—rheumatism.
A. Flowers, Co. C, 102d Penn., (band,)—remittent.
H. W. Wood, Co. —, 7th Mass., (band,)—typhoid.
Hiram Hurd, Co. C, 1st Michigan—typhoid.
John Ward, Co. E, 102d Pennsylvania—scorbutis.
Corp. H. R. Durkee, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—breast.
Pat. McKeever, Co. C, 16th N. Y—pneumonia.
Wm. H. Benham, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—breast.
Elliot Walter, Co. E, 10th Penn. Res.—hip.
J. Gross, Co. I, 2d U. S. Inf.—thighs and scrotum.
Corp. G. H. Parker, Co. A, 5th Vermont—back.
Wm. Hughes, Co. E, 1st Penn. Res.—breast.
D. G. Van Allen, Co. H, 4th Michigan—back.
John Groat, Co. A, 18th New-York—leg.
Mike Connelly, Co. K, 9th Mass.—shoulder.
Wm. Butler, Co. D, 43d New-York—thigh.
Simon Middleton, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
Daniel Linn, Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry—leg.
Philip Bran, Co. A, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters—foot.
Michael Quinn, Co. B, 55th New-York—thigh amputated.
John Millar, Co. A, 18th New-York—thigh.
Noah Swans, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania—hip.
Geo. Geiser, Co. F, 7th New-York—rheumatism.
Michael Kapps, Co. G, 1st Penn. Art.—back.
Amos Hessinor, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania—thigh.
James Stanchail, Co. G, 49th New-York—typhoid.
James Larkin, Co. H, 18th New-York—thigh.
John Hibbard, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania—hip.
Ed. Martin, Co. G, 18th New-York—head.
John B. Ropes, Co. G, 18th New-York—hip.
Lieut. J. W. Adams, Jr., Co. D, 4th U. S. Inf.—hip.
F. H. Jordon, Co. F. 2d United States—knee.
John Fleiden, Co. G, 31st New-York—thigh.
Ser. E.W. Hermany, Co. C. 5th New-York—thigh.
Corp. John H. Keeney, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—groin.
A. L. Buchanan, Co. L, Bucktails, Penn.—foot.
Corp. C. Van Alstin, Co. E, 43d N. Y.—abdomen.
Thos. Newton, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts—abdomen.
Nath. McCormick, Co. B, 63d N. Y.—feb. int.
John W. Little, Co. B, 4th Penn.—elbow.
Thos. J. Richards, Co. M, 8th Penn. Cav.—febris.
Christ. Vishandale, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.—hip.
Wm. Bell, Co. B, 6th United States Infantry—knee.
Joseph H. Burridge, Co. H. 23d New-York—hip.
Adjt. F. Vernall, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry—foot.
Corp. J. R. Westover, Co. F, 7th Penn., (Bucktails)—knee.
Corp. J. S. Harris, Co. F, 7th Penn.—ankle.
Almon Woodworth, Co. F, 7th Penn.—chest.
Samuel Mason, Co. E, 7th Penn.—ankle.
Joseph Aldridge, Co. A, 14th New-York—forehead.
Simon Oakley, Co. A, 14th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Thos. Hilliman, Co. F, 1st New-York—forearm.
John Mulahey, Co. B, 2d U. S. Infantry—thigh.
Geo. W. Dippie, Co. H, 5th New-York—shoulder.
Francis Hodgkinson, Co. H, 5th New-York—groin.
Sergt. Thos. R. Major, Co. I, 5th New-York—face.
John Dickson, Co. A, 27th New-York—right arm.
S. F. Philipps, Co. G, 3d N. J.—fractured thigh.
Edward A. Weed, Co. F, 1st Conn. Artillery—thigh.
Henry Ladenburg, Co. G, 3d N.J.—calf of both legs.
Patrick Henry, Co. G, 1st Bat., U. S. A.—both legs.
Corp. W. L. Nerewos, Co. K, 7th Maine—neck.
Eugene Sullivan, Co. K, 7th Maine—left instep.
Anthony Blunt, Co. E, 7th Maine—right thigh.
Sergt. G. W. Fowler, Co. A, 2d Penn. Res.—foot.
Henry Borklecker, Co. A, 16th Michigan—foot.
J. H. Goodrich, Co. F, 16th Michigan—left thigh.
Corp. John Keen, Co. A, 16th Michigan—right side.
John Tisler, Co. A, 16th Michigan—left foot.
Richard Wendell, Co. A, 16th Michigan—left knee.
Jacob Chesline, Co. H, 1st N. J.—back and leg.
F. Winegardener, Co. K, 98th Penn.—right leg.
Marion Bartholf, Co. I, 14th U. S. A.—left leg.
C. W. Fowler, Co. D, 14th U.S.A.—fibula fractured.
Wm. Slocum, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—mouth.
Geo. A. Cook, Co. L, 72d Penn.—right instep.
B. B. Dunton, 95th Pennsylvania—typhoid.
Thos. Foshine, Co. C, 95th Penn.—remittent.
Joseph Locke, Co. F, 37th N. Y.—right breast.
H. A. Harding, Co. D, 27th New-York—thigh.
Mathew Black, Co. E, 10th Penn. Reserves.
Capt. John Large, Co. C, 102d Penn.—remittent.
W. H. Sheile, Co. C, 102d Penn.—rheumatic.
John Suthern, Co. C. 102d Penn.—debility.
Samuel Hutchinson, Co. C, 102d Penn.—remittent.
Israel France, Co. C, 102d Pennsylvania—typhoid.
John Long, Co. E, 102d Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
H. W. Wood, Band, 7th Massachusetts—typhoid.
Hiram Hurd, Co. C, 1st Michigan—typhoid.
John Ward, Co. E, 102d Penn.—scoroutic.
John H. Sinoren, Co. F, 6th Massachusetts—leg.
A. Thompson, Co. L, 8th Ill. Cav.—arm amputated.
Sergt. A. L. Fleming, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cav.—arm amputated.
Second Lieut. C. R. Barker, Co. G, 44th N. Y.—foot.
First Lt. J. W. Artues, Co. C, 44th N. Y.—typhoid.
J. S. Clement, Co. D, 44th New-York—side.
Sergt. W. W. Lyon, Co. F, 44th U. S. Inf.—arm.
C. W. Hone, Co. A, 9th Massachusetts—knee.
Second Lieut. C. B. Gasken, Co. R, 44th N. Y.—leg.
Capt. W. L. Vanderlip, Co. G, 44th N. Y.—hip.
Capt. A. McRoberts, Co. K, 44th New-York—thigh.
First Lieut. H. Keller, Co. B. 44th N. Y.—typhoid.
Corp. G. McKee, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey—arm.
J. Bolce, Co. B, 7th New-York—side.
G. Trite, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey—shoulder.
F. A. Foster, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts—typhoid.
Wm. Rees, Co. I, 4th Michigan—leg.
C. A. Bowker, Co. F, 27th New-York—foot.
M. Rowse, Co. B, 20th New-York—typhoid.
S. Wickman, Co. K, 62d Pennsylvania—arm.
J. Barry, Co. F, 27th New-York—hip.
G. E. Kellog, Co. F, 27th New-York—shoulder.
C. F. Butts, Co. F, 27th New-York—leg.
Corp. L. A. Hamlin, Co. G, 5th N. H.—shoulder.
Sergt. Chas. Smith, Co. C, 32d New-York—typhoid.
J. Nickinson, Co. K, 3d Penn. Reserve—both legs.
E. Richards, Co. A, 3d Penn. Reserve—back.
A. Berry, Co. D, 3d New-Jersey—arm and knee:
P. Hull, 16th Wisconsin—thigh.
J. H. Heeld, 29th Massachusetts—typhoid:
A. G. Swett, 29th Massachusetts—typhoid.
A. F. Chase, 29th Massachusetts—typhoid:
W. F. Phillips, 29th Massachusetts—typhoid.
Corp. Stephen Baldwin, Co. F, 1st Long Island—typhoid fever.
John Lanahy, Co. E, 9th Mass.—arm and breast.
Wm. Williams, Co. F, 5th Penn. Res. C.—left arm.
John Stokes, Co. K, 5th Penn. Res. C.—right calf.
Joseph Taaffe, Co. C, 1st N. J.—right shoulder.
Wm. Tucker, Co. C, 11th Indiana—typhoid fever.
Henry D. Barr, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—near left knee.
Owen Finnigan, Co. K, 10th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Deloss Colburn, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—right ankle.
Corp. Mortimer F. Cole, Co. B, 5th Wis.—diarrhœa.
John A. Sharp, Co. E, 3d New-Jersey—right elbow.
Corp. Benj. Dietcel, Co. F, 49th N. Y.—thigh.
John Neagle, Co. I, 2d U. S. Inf.—nates and hand.
John Parsons, Co. C, 3d Mass. Battery—shoulder.
Sergt. John H. Handle, Co. C, 31st Pennsylvania—typhoid fever.
Corp. Peter Eckbart, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—thigh.
Nicholas Burkhesser, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—contusion.
Jas. Corwin, Co. G, 7th Penn. Res. Corps—chest.
Jacob Davis, Co. G, 9th Penn. Res. C.—right calf.
Hezekiah Davis, Co. E, 9th Penn. R. C.—shoulder.
John Shaw, Co. B, 2d Penn. Reserve Corps—side.
O. Woodward, Co. D, 5th Penn. Res. C.—shoulder.
Sergt. Wellington R. Kershner, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—arm and side.
John Taylor, Co. K, 5th Penn. Res. Corps—back.
John Roads, Co. K, 5th Penn. Res. C.—both legs.
G. C. Young, Co. A, 5th Penn. Res. Corps—thigh.
Sergt. Richard T. Jefferson, Co. A, 87th New-York—amputated toe.
Chas. Shollenberger, Co. I, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—skull fractured.
Corp. John White, Co. H, 1st New-Jersey—thigh.
J. Kernan, Co. K, 2d Penn. R. C.—amputated arm.
Theodore A. Bennett, Co. I, 1st Minn.—dysentery.
Dexter Davis, Co. K, 6th Vt.—typhoid fever, convalescent.
Dennis Murphy, Co. B, 12th U. S. A.—thigh.
William H. Marchant, Co. H, 5th Maine—left calf.
Corp. Oliver T. Styles, Co. D, 6th Vt.—dysentery.
Abraham Richardson, Co. K, 6th Vt.—elbow.
Geo. Harris, Co. G, 6th Vermont—groin.
Ord. Sergt. Oscar G. Kelsy, Co. G, 6th Vt.—leg.
Sgt. William W. Scott, Co. H, 3d N. J.—right side.
John Perry, Co. E, 12th U. S. A.—left leg.
Alden Buttrick, Co. H, 1st Michigan—right thigh.
Michael L. Burns, Co. B, 14th U. S. A.—neck.
Thomas F. Davis, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey—right thigh, fractured knee cap, left leg.
Sergt. James Walker, Co. D, 3d N. J.—left thigh.
Hans Eisnfelt, Co. B, 1st New-York Art.—leg, amputated.
Corp. William J. Chin, Co. F, 10th New-York—right chest.
James McVeye, Co. K, 10th N. Y.—left back.
James Ryan, Co. I, 12th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Jacob Frankford, Co. D, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Emulus J. Pross, Co. A, 83d Penn.—right thigh.
Felix Berver, Co. I, 16th Michigan—right foot.
Joseph Mackenzie, Co. C, 12th New-York—intermittent fever.
Corp. Wm. Phalen, Co. I, 9th Mass.—right thigh.
John S. Van Gorden, Co. C, 14th U. S. A.—leg, amputated.
Oliver P. Robbins, Co. H, 10th Penn. Res.—just above right leg.
John M. Taylor, Co. K, 44th New-York—left leg.
Asa Smith, Co. A, 9th Penn. Res.—left foot.
Geo. Figgins, Co. D, 3d U. S. A.—diarrhœa.
Daniel C. Wells, Co. D, 11th U. S. A.—typhoid fever.
Peter A. Wagonner, Co. F, 14th New-York—fever, convalescent.
Adelbert Chick, Co. K, 11th Maine—sun-struck.
Corp. Richard Lagatt, Co. I, 21st N. Y.—right side.
James McMann, Co. I, 21st N. Y.—jaw.
Corp. Thomas G. Taylor, Co. B, 11th Maine—rheumatism.
Joseph Holdman, Co. F, 20th New-York—legs fractured by shell.
John H. Chapman, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Isaiah S. Rankin, Co. E, 11th S. C.—through right side.
Jas. Mahony, Co. B, 27th New-York—thigh.
Gloson Dun, Co. B, 27th New-York—thigh.
W. F. Bodine, Co. I, 4th N. Y.—amputated arm.
Chester B Brink, Co. B, 27th New-York—diarrhœa.
Edward Butler, Co. E, 27th N. Y.—above knee.
John Fisher, Co. I, 3d Inf., U. S. A.—intermittent fever.
Corp. Morris Lynch, Co. A, 9th Massachusetts—right ankle and side.
John E. King, Co. K, 27th New-York.
Chas. B. Rogers, Co. H, 71st Maine.
Jacob Rodenbach, Co. B, 27th New-York—left arm and right shoulder.
Wm. Thomas, Co. B, 27th New-York—leg.
Jas. McDonald, Co. B, 12th U. S. A.—jaw and leg.
John Folley, Co. A, 14th U. S. A.—through neck.
Chas. Midefs, Co. G, 12th Penn.—right breast.
Jos. Lagnean, Co. G, 72d Penn.—fractured arm.
Wm. Clear, Co. K, 88th New-York—through neck.
Wallington Glenn, Co. A, 10th Penn. Res. Corps—through right heel.
Adonlaan Feadson Bayley, Co. B, 6th Vermont—typhoid fever.
Thos. Donald, Co. K, 2d Cav., U.S.A.—typhoid fever.
John Fought, Co. A, 4th Cav., U. S. A.—diarrhœa.
Garden Meddrun, Co. B, 100th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Chas. H. Leslie, Co. C, 32d New-York—through mouth.
Seth M. Eastman, Co. B, 6th Vt.—right hip.
Corp. Wm. D. Johnson, Co. G, 5th Vermont—typhoid fever.
Moses Saltmarsh, Co. B, 12th U. S. A.—through mouth and cheek.
Corp. Herbert B. Kimball, Co. K, 5th N.Y.—left calf.
Geo. W. Geowsilver, Co. B, 6th Vt.—right hand.
David Bunnell, Co. D, 3d N. J.—through both ankles.
Wm. A. Price, 3d New-Jersey—right knee.
Andrew A. Grover, Co. D, 3d N.J.—under right knee.
Dennis Luce, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey—through calf.
Lewis H. Dodge, Co. D, 2d Vermont—left groin.
Sergt. John T. Grey, Co. F, 13th Penn.—hip.
Sergt. John T. Baynes, Co. K, 5th P. R. C.—knee.

June, 1862.
C. F. Wyett, Co. G, 40th N. Y.—gunshot, June 24.
S. Sheppard, Co. B, 99th N. Y.—typ. fever, June 27.
Jacob Beers, Co. H, 3d N.Y.—conf. smallpox, June 4.
W. S. Tuttle, Co. A, 5th Md.—drowned, June 15.
Geo. Brown, Co. B, 4th N. —gunshot, June 27.
O. Swainsin, Co. A, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 24.
Alonso Bobr, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—gunshot, June 9.
Jacob Happel, Co. B, 52d N. Y.—gunshot, June 11.
Wm. A. Bailey, Co. D, 2d Mich.—gunshot, June 29.
John Heir, Co. K, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
Lieut. J. Pollock, Co. K, 61st Pennsylvania—gunshot, June 13.
M. Garland, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—gunshot, June 28.
E. Knierlem, Co. B, 31st Penn.—typ. fev., June 17.
J. Brown, Co. K, 55th N. Y.—gunshot, June 9.
John Myers, Co. F, 34th N. Y.—gunshot, June 28.
John Rigley, Co. F, 57th Penn.—gunshot, June 12.
H. Gray Elliot, Co. D, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 17.
John T. Platt, Co. I, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 25.
W. Marshall Foster, Co. E, 3d Michigan—gunshot, June 17.
Caleb Roberts, Co. D, 64th N. Y.—gunshot, June 10.
Dan'l Snyder, Co. H, 93d Penn.—gunshot, June 21.
Jos. Tilbury, Co. G, 61st N. Y.—gunshot, June 22.
Wm. Kilpatrick, Co. F, 23d Penn.—typ.fev., June 22.
M. R. Bryan, Co. H, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 7.
D. F. Carlale, Co. C, 23d Penn.—typ. fev., June 26.
Adolph Mohr, Co. K, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 19.
Robert Hyde, Co. B, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 26.
John McCarty, Co. I, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
John Sharp, Co. H, 100th N. Y.—gunshot, June 9.
Frank Nipfel, Co. C, 52d N. Y.—gunshot, June 17.
Oliver Hector, Co. K, 55th N. Y.—gunshot, June 12.
H. W. Duncan, Co. A, 87th N. Y.—gunshot, June 13.
John McCabe, Co. B, 52d N. Y.—gunshot, June 15.
Daniel McDonald, Co. F, 20th New-York—pneumonia, June 12.
Christ. Lorzcher, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts—pneumonia, June 18.
H. H. Smith, Co. I, 92d N. Y.—gunshot, June 15.
R. C. Kenly, Co. K, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 20.
John Little, Co. F, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 14.
S. L. Gilman, Co. F, 3d Maine—gunshot, June 8.
George Broadwell. Co. H, 73d N. Y.—gunsh., June 3.
J. M. Hazen, Co. H, 101st Penn.—typ. fev., June 4.
George Hoover, Co. F, 105th Penn.—gunshot, June 5.
Elijah Hinckley, Co. K, 56th N. Y.—gunshot, June 4.
Thomas Russell, (drummer.) Co. B, 19th Massachusetts—typhus fever, June 4.
James Wilber, Co. E, 72d N. Y.—gunshot, June 4.
Frederick William, (laborer,) Quartermaster's Department—typhus fever, June 4.
Chas. Moore, Co. F, 2d Mich.—gunshot, June 6.
Dan'l Bransinger, Co. H, 104th Pennsylvania—gunshot, June 6.
Edw. E. Parker, Co. C, 21st Mass.—gunshot, June 6.
Corp. Herman Smith, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire—gunshot, June 7.
Lieut. James Long, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey—gunshot, June 7.
Theodore Laurier, Co. E, 71st New-York—gunshot, June 8.
R. A. Walker, Co. E, 2d N. H.—gunshot, June 8.
John Hanson, Co. F, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 8.
Jas. McMonagle, Co.A, 38th N.Y.—gunshot, June 8.
John McVedy, Co. E, 23d Penn.—gunshot, June 8.
Mich. Bosner, Co. A, 5th Mich.—gunshot, June 9.
Geo. C. Martin, Co. H, 2d Me.—gunshot, June 10.
John Glazier, Co. H, 55th N. Y.—gunshot, June 10.
John Cochran, Co. F, 57th Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
Patrick Mullen, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania—June 9.
Amoine Hirth, Co. K, 5th Michigan—June 10.
Robinson Elder. (Hospital Steward,) 85th Pennsylvania—typhoid fever, June 11.
Benj. Schultz, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—gunshot, June 11.
Michael Beach, Co. K, 5th N. Y.—typ. fev., June 12.
Martin Nanenmeiner, Co. H, 1st L. I.—gunshot, June 12.
Joseph Wachter, Co. H, 1st L. I.—gunshot, June 12.
Walter Graft, Co. G, 103d Penn.—gunshot, June 15.
Rhodes Letson, Co. K., 81st New-York—gunshot, June 22.
Surgeon Owen A. Stittle, Co. K, 23d Pennsylvania—typhoid fever. June 22.
Jacob Willer, Co. K, 83d Penn.—typ. fev., June 29.
Royal Chaffey, Co. H, 12th United States Infantry—typhoid fever, June 30.
Isaac Foster, Co. B, 24th Va.—gunshot, June 1.
B. Jones, Co. H, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 3.
Lieut. W. V. B. Slade, Co. I, 5th North Carolina—gunshot, June 5.
L. C. Thommy, Co. I, 3d Ala.—gunshot, June 9.
R. Jones, Co. D, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 9.
Wm. Fanny, Co. H, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 11.
Wm. Raper, Co. G, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 14.
W. B. Simonton, Co. H. 6th S. C —gunshot, June 14.
Abraham Einhorn, Co. F, 3d Ala.—gunshot, June 15
Jno. Deichasseur, Co. A. 47th Va.—gunshot, June 16
J. Q. Jones, Co. E, Hampton Legion—gunshot, June 16.
Jas. Mooreland, Co. J, 93d Penn.—ascites, June 1.
E. R. Pearson, Co. D, 74th N. Y.—gunshot, June 1.
Hezekiah Dubois, Co. H, 74th N. Y.—gunshot, June 2.
Sergt. A. Zeller, Co H, 55th N. Y.—gunshot, June 4.
Henry Deizel, Co. B, 31st Penn.—gunshot, June 8.
A. Phillips, Co. G, 85th Penn.—tetanus, June 10.
Jacob Wike, Co. G, 101st Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
E. D. Noyes, Co. H, 2d N. H.—gunshot, June 11.
Hiram F. Mills. Co. F, 2d Vt.—typ. fever, June 11.
William Wait, Co. F, 3d Mich.—gunshot, June 11.
Alvin S. Warren, Co. E, 16th Mass.—typ. fever, June 12.
Wilton Sellers, Co. K, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 13.
Hubert Duxans, Co. C, 11th Mass.—gunshot, June 15.
Phillips Holland, Co. H, 72d N. Y.—gunshot, June 17.
John King, Co. A, 5th Michigan—gunshot, June 19.
Geo. Garner, Co. H, 3d Mich—gunshot, June 20.
Leonard Bover, Co. G, 101st Pa.—gunshot, June 24.
Teamster Hugh Dare, Quartermaster's Department, contusion, June 24.
J. R. Brown, Co. G, 7th Virginia—gunshot, June 2.
Teamster D. E. Bowling, 10th Ala.—gunshot, June 5.
S. Bonham, Co. C, 8th Alabama—gunshot, June 6.
W. H. Huckett, Co. D, 1st S. C.—gunshot, June 7.
John D. Pearson, Co. H, 10th Ala.—gunshot, June 8.
Thomas Pierce, Co. H, 10th Ala.—gunshot, June 9.
Henry Teague, Co. I, 6th S. C.—gunshot, June 9.
W. T. Stone, Co. F, 5th N. C.—gunshot, June 10.
J. W. Plummer, Co. C, 35th Geo.—gunshot, June 11.
W. W. Walker, Co. C, 7th Tenn.—gunshot, June 12.
S. M. Murphy, Co. I, 8th Ala.—gunshot, June 13.
S. W. Ward, Co. E, 22d N. C.—gunshot, June 13.
John Jennings, Co. C. 35th Geo.—gunshot, June 13.
John Burk, Co. I, 8th Alabama—gunshot, June 13.
J. M. Conner. Co. M, 10th N. C.—gunshot, June 16.
B. F. Everett, Co. C, 35th Ga.—gunshot, June 18.
Wm. Brandon, Co. A, 11th Ala.—gunshot, June 18.
Capt. W. J. Freeland, Co. C, 6th N. C.—gunshot, June 21.
M. McGinnis, Co. D, 16th Ga.—gunshot, June 21.
Ed. Oddonel, Co. I, 8th Alabama—gunshot, June 23.
W. A. Fervall, Co. G, 1st S. C.—gunshot, June 24.
J. A. Cronce, Co F, 22d N. C.—gunshot, June 24.
Talbot Walker, Co. G, 3d Ala.—gunshot, June 26.
R. M. Footman, Co. K, 6th S. C.—gunshot, June 30.
H. D. Morgan, Co. D, 6th N. Y.—gunshot, June 1.
D. D. Patrick, Co. C, 70th N. Y.—gunshot, June 1.
John Brinzoff, Co. H, 10th Mass.—gunshot, June 3.
Corp. Wm. L. Loomis, Co. K, 2d Miss.—gunshot, June 4.
Chas. Reed, 1st N. Y. Artillery—gunshot, June 4.
J. L. Rice, Co. B, 3d Michigan—gunshot, June 5.
Peter Morris, Co. H, 73d N. Y.—gunshot, June 5.
Wm. Gillelaud, Co. B, 96th N. Y.—gunshot, June 7.
Jos. Williams, Co. B, 103d Penn.—gunshot, June 8.
P. Kerns, Co. F, 37th N. Y.—gunshot, June 5.
Geo. Divoins, Co. I, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 10.
Jas. Turney, Co. K, 105th Penn.—gunshot, June 13.
Chas. Bartley, Co. B, 104th Penn.—gunshot, June 11.
John Tout, Co. M, 102d Penn.—gunshot, June 11.
A. C. Price, Co. A, 56th N. Y.—gunshot, June 18.
P. Strickland, Co. A, 57th Penn.—gunshot, June 17.
J. Baker, Co. F, 61st Penn.—gunshot, June 19.
Thos. Ryan, Co. G, 69th Penn.—gunshot, June 21.
A. Doneloff, Co. C, 7th N. Y.—gunshot, June 23.
Peter Motz, Co. K, 5th Mich.—gunshot, June 22.
Corp. V. A. Polly, Co. A, 57th Pa.—gunshot, June 26.
Geo. Presto, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—fever, June 29.
Corp. L. A. Brown, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—fever, June 30.
Geo. W. White, Co. A, 8th U. S. I.—fever, June 29.
Corp. M. Milton, Co. A. 56th N.Y.—gunshot, June 30.
J. P. D. Harris, Co. H, 27th Ga.—gunshot, June 8.
Jas, Farnon, Co. C, 8th Ala.—gunshot, June 18.
John G. Lofton, Co. H, 11th Mass.—gunshot, June 21.
L. V. Greene. Co. D —th S. C.—gunshot, June 21.
Corp. G. C. Walker, Co. B, 4th Va. Cav.—gunshot, June 21.
W. McAffee, Co. I, 8th Ala.—gunshot, June 23.
Levi Toombs, Co. D, 41st Va.—gunshot, June 28.
S. H. Russel, Co. I, 37th N. C.—gunshot, June 28.
R. F. Gentry, Co. A, 37th N. C.—gunshot, June 27.
A. C. Beanland, Co. G, 11th Miss.—gunshot, June 30.
S. T. Chandler, Co. C. 11th S. C.—gunshot, June 26.
W. T. Walker, Co. H, 6th N. C.—gunshot, June 25.
Corp. Eli Sheetridge, Co. D, 8th Ala.—gunshot, June 29.
J. T. Leats, Co. C, 27th Ga.—gunshot, June 29.

Under a Flag of Truce.

Under date of Harrison's Landing, July 16, Mr. O. C. Gibbs writes to the New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*:

"Yesterday I was detailed on the boat *W. W. Frazer*, of Taunton, to proceed with a flag of truce to the rebel domains, to obtain the remains of Col. Wyman, Massachusetts Sixteenth, who was killed at the battle near Malvern Hill, and was buried by a squad of his own men. Our party consisted of Capt. Raymond, of McClellan's staff, the Harbor-master, Capt. Jones, the two men who buried him, and an embalmer from Fort Monroe. We proceeded up the river some twelve miles above our gunboats. Rebel cavalry seemed to line the banks on both sides, wharves all on fire, &c., until we arrived at a station called Faxhall Station, and found one of our steamers taking in our wounded, who were being brought from Richmond. We went on shore, accompanied by a rebel guard, transacted our truce business, and with three rebel officers on board besides our own party, went up the river abreast the battle-ground. On finding the grave, which was designated by a small slab or board, we went to work with shovels, and soon came to the body. It was considered inexpedient to attempt the embalming process; and, having a metallic case, we placed the remains in it, and retraced our steps homeward. During all the time we were engaged at the grave we were surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry, venting their taunts and jeers. In course of conversation with a captain of cavalry, he remarked, 'You can no more whip us than you can that sun,' (pointing up.) They claimed an entire victory during the last battles, but with great loss of life to them. The stench around the battle-field was almost intolerable, accasioned by remains yet unburied. Before the battle it was a splendid wheat-field. I took the liberty to ramble out a few steps from the grave, and on looking around the hill discovered a large body of troops, and, in fact an extensive rebel camp. I soon saw one of the rebels from the neighborhood of the grave coming towards me, and on his approaching me I told him I could not stand here well without him, if he had anything else to do. He laughed, and said he was ordered to guard me. He inquired if I was in the army. I replied I was—in the Union army. Every exertion was made to get from me a paper. They were quite well supplied with obscene language concerning the d——d Yankees, as they were pleased to term them. Their boasts of having the army of the Potomac surrounded, were terribly annoying."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF THE HEALTH OF LOUIS XIV.—Written by Drs. Vallot, L'Aquin and Fagon, all three, successively, his First Physicians.

The above is the title of a most curious and interesting book, just published by M. Le Roi, the Librarian of Versailles. We have here, from authentic sources, a daily record of the health of the *Grand Monarque* from his earliest infancy to the year 1711, that is to say, till within four years of his death. All his diseases, ailments, indigestions, vapors and disordered fancies are here chronicled in most minute detail, together with a full description of the purges, emetics, tonics, ointments, plasters, lavements and surgical operations which were from time to time administered, used, employed, performed and resorted to, for the purpose of keeping alive, solacing, comforting, cherishing and beautifying the proudest sovereign of his own or almost any other age. If "no man," as the proverb says, "is a hero to his *valet de chambre*," who shall be a hero to his physician? Fortunate is it for the memories of many heroes of antiquity, that their physicians have transmitted to posterity no such diary as that which now paints with photographical accuracy, to gratify the curiosity of the profane vulgar, the bodily infirmities of Louis XIV. Fancy the physician of Alexander, who saved his life when he imprudently took a cold bath in the Cydnus, publishing a prognosis and diagnosis about his godlike master at every stage of his fabulous march through Asia. Fancy Antonius Musa, who received the honor of a statue, for curing Augustus of a dangerous illness, having left a note-book describing, day by day, the miseries of the sick chamber of the great valetudinarian Emperor. We know, in a general way, that Julius Cæsar had the "falling sickness," and Shakespeare imagines him calling out like a sick girl, "Give me some drink, Titinius;" but there is no medical record of what he said and did when he was seized with giddiness, what piece of furniture he caught hold of to steady himself with; how often the fits recurred, how long they lasted, and what treatment was used to relieve him. All this and much more is imperturbably told by M. Le Roi about Louis, XIV., who played with vertigo all his life. The publication of this book is in itself a sign of the times and a mark of progress. But a few years ago such disclosures would have been thought politically dangerous, as tending to diminish the respect of the vulgar for that "divinity which doth hedge a king." Only so recently as 1846 Louis Philippe's Minister, M. de Salvandy, positively prohibited the Duke de La Rochefoucauld Liancourt from publishing "an account of the last illness of Louis XV.," and, at the last moment, the review which had the paper in type, was obliged to substitute something else for it.

The diary of the three physicians extends over more than half a century, from 1652 to 1711. It was kept by Dr. Vallot, from 1652 to 1671; by L'Aquin, from 1672 to 1693; and by Fagon for the remaining period. The latter doctor is reputed to have been the best of the three—partly, perhaps, because he had the last word, and found a good deal of fault with his predecessors. Madame de Maintenon, however, praises Dr. Fagon for his want of affectation, saying of him, "he talks of physic in such a plain and simple manner as to make you understand what he means, whereas an ordinary village doctor always thinks it necessary to speak Greek."

Those who hold that temperament is strictly hereditary may feel surprised that a man who passed for being so robust as Louis XIV. should have been the son, and, moreover, the son of the old age, of such an infirm and sickly monarch as Louis XIII. But a perusal of this book leaves their theory intact. Louis XIV.'s health was of the kind aptly described by the French phrase, *une santé de representation*. He contrived to put on a good face on State occasions; but in reality he inherited from his father a formidable tribe of infirmities, and few kings were more often ill, or at least out of sorts, than he. His temperament, which had been considered by L'Aquin as *bilious*, was pronounced by Fagon to be *lymphatic*, and an entire change of treatment, of which we shall speak more at large presently, was the consequence of the discovery of the new physician. Louis XIV., it must be said to his credit, had from his earliest years a strong sense of his kingly dignity, and an unswerving determination to play his kingly part thoroughly, even at the expense of his health. When very young, during the campaigns of 1653, 1654 and 1655, he was affected with severe intestine derangement, but he refused to follow the prescriptions of Vallot, which would have prevented him from taking the field, telling the doctor, who records the saying with loyal admiration, that he would rather die than miss the slightest occasion of adding to his glory or that of his country, and that he would wait till he could go to Paris before he would lay up.

In 1653, when the King came to the age of puberty, he had a glandular enlargement of the right breast, and when this was reduced by a plaister, which is described, another similar swelling appeared in the left breast. Shortly afterward, another malady, which appears to have greatly disconcerted Dr. Vallot, made its appearance, but from his minute description of the symptoms, it is plain that his juvenile Majesty had participated in the way of getting one of those very common diseases which too few young men escape from.

In 1658, when only twenty years old, Louis XIV. had an illness at Calais which seriously endangered his life. At the siege of Dunkirk, he got a marsh intermittent fever, of a typhoid character, which was treated by Vallot in the barbarous manner of the time, by much purging, bleeding and vomiting. The King survived it all, and that fact is strong corroborative evidence of the truth of a remark made somewhere in the diary that the "heroic temperament of his mother" had rectified and corrected in great measure the debilitated constitution which he derived from his father. Dr. Vallot speaks of this cure as one in which his remedies were seconded in an extraordinary degree by the miraculous grace of God. This is a paraphrase of the famous saying of Ambrose Pare—*Je le tratai Dieu le guaret: I treated him, God cured him.* Vallot knew nothing about quinine which was administered by Fagon years later.

It was in 1662 that the King first felt the symptoms of that extraordinary vertigo: "An indescribable heaviness in the head and dizziness, accompanied with heartburn and great prostration," from which he was never free during the rest of his long life. M. Le Roi slily observes, as if suggesting cause and effect, that this malady came on during the height of the King's passion for Mademoiselle de La Valliere.

At the age of 25 we find the King catching the measles "very badly" while nursing the Queen. When he recovered from this attack, the "giddiness and vertigenous movements" which preceded it became worse than ever. A great many remarks are made upon this malady which medical men will read with interest, but whatever the scientific name for the attacks, it is plain that they were something, which carried a degree or two further, would have been fatal apoplexy or epilepsy.

The personal appearance of the King, about whose beauty so much was said by his flatterers, was anything but attractive. It has probably escaped the notice of most readers of French history that he was deeply marked with the small-pox. His teeth were "naturally very bad." At the age of 47, he had lost "all the teeth on the left side of the upper jaw," and they had been so awkwardly pulled out that a sort of fistula was created between the mouth and the nasal cavity, which had to be healed by the actual cautery. The King was subject to frequent shivering fits. That famous full-bottomed wig which we see in all his portraits, did not prevent him from catching cold in his gorgeous but uncomfortable apartments in Versailles. In that bed, the artistic decorations of which were admired with so much hopeless envy he passed many a wearisome night, his slumbers being sometimes disturbed by "bugs," and sometimes by "gravel." It is only once recorded in these volumes that the King took a warm bath, and no doubt the hygienic and comforting properties of that luxury were practically unknown to the medical men of that time. The humblest bourgeois of the present day lives in greater comfort and is better cared for in sickness than Louis XIV with all his pomp.

A very long description is given of a capital operation for fistula performed upon the King by the Surgeon Felix. A striking illustration of the servility of the age is that after this operation fistula became fashionable among courtiers, who boasted of having it even when they had it not. D'Aquin's diary attests that he knew of at least thirty courtiers who applied to Felix to have the operation for fistula performed upon them, and they were quite vexed when they were told that it was not necessary.

It was in 1693 that Fagon superseded D'Aquin, and made the discovery that the King's temperament was not bilious, but lymphatic. Louis XIV had been in the habit of eating very heartily, and his principal drink was champagne. Fagon endeavored, not always successfully, to make him eat less, and told him that champagne was not a wine that suited him. This latter opinion was doubtless correct. For a man with a tendency to vertigo, acidity on the stomach and gravel, nothing certainly could be worse than champagne. But Fagon prescribed instead the following most vile mixture, which he called *Rossolis du roi*: "an infusion of aniseed, fennel, cherrill, carrots, coriander and cammomile, mixed with sugar-candy and sherry, the whole boiled to the consistency of syrup." This may possibly have been a good cordial to take occasionally, but as a daily accompaniment to meals it must have been most unwholesome, and perverted indeed by misapplied science must have been the mind of the physician who could have prescribed such doctored drink in the country of good claret and burgundy.

M. Le Roi mentions, in an interesting appendix, that there was a "*quasi emeute*" in the wine-growing districts in consequence of the mixture which Dr. Fagon prescribed for the King instead of wine, and that a war of pamphlets on the subject went on for several years afterward.

Louis XIV., with all his infirmities, appears to have been a wonderful trencherman. Here is a description of his ordinary dinners, by Madame La Palatine, Duchess of Orleans:

"I have often seen the King eat four plates of different sorts of soup, a whole pheasant, a partridge, a large plate of salad, roast mutton in gravy, and with garlic, a couple of good slices of ham, a plate of pastry, and then some fruit and preserves."

Fagon mentions, with lamentation, the King's habit of eating when he was very old (in 1709:)

"The variety of things which the King mixes at his supper in the evening, such as several sorts of soups and meats, salads of cucumbers, lettuces and small herbs, seasoned with a great deal of salt and pepper and very strong vinegar, in large quantities, and a great deal of cheese on the top of all, produces a fermentation in his stomach very difficult to deal with."

Fagon dreaded the season of young vegetables, for the King could by no means be kept from gorging himself with green peas, "especially on fast days."

It is unlucky that Fagon's journal breaks off in 1711, so that we have no hygienic account of the last four years of the King's life.

In spite of his bad constitution, his gluttonous habits and the conflicting treatment of his three chief physicians, Louis XIV. lived to the good old age of 77; in spite of indigestions he generally found time to attend to affairs of state, and I can excuse, although I do not adopt, the saying of one of his modern admirers, Mons. Saint Beuve, "If the man was often sick, the King appears to have been always well."

Anniversaries of Union College--Meeting of the Associated Alumni--The Annual Commencement.

The Alumni Association met in the College Chapel on Wednesday, July 23, Hon. Wm. Tracy, of New-York, presiding. The attendance was good though perhaps not so large as it would have been, had the day been fair.

Mr. Bailey spoke for the Class of '61.

Tutor Macy represented the Class of '60. He made a brief, pithy and humorous speech. Some of the members had entered into matrimony, but it was not the case with him.

Mr. Strong spoke for the Class of '58.

Mr. Hough, Class of '56, said they had the tallest man and the smallest man in the College. The Class was distinguished, and Dr. Nott called some of them philosophers.

Mr. Smealie, Class of '53, said that about half a dozen of its members were deceased, but he was convinced the rest were doing good somewhere.

Mr. Merriam said the Class of '52 was remarkable in many respects. It had some very respectable Baccalaureates. They were intellectual, moral, and some of them exceedingly social. Dr. Nott held the Class in very high favor.

Rev. Wm. Groom said a member proposed writing a history of the College. A large number of the members were deceased.

Mr. Fry said a number of the Class of '51 were deceased, among whom was Col. Jackson. One of the members, he was sad to relate, was down in South Carolina drumming up recruits—but he was an exception. Judging from observation, he should think some of them were married.

Mr. Smealie said the Class of '47 was the largest of all that had preceded it. A large proportion were ministers, and one a missionary. Some had gone to their reward, and he hoped were at rest in heaven. He told a story of a man who had some fleas on a cent—some represented Yankees, and others Frenchmen, but the Yankee fleas far surpassed the French ones in intelligence.

Mr. Osborn said the Class of '46 had 112 members, and 96 of them graduated, of which one-third were ministers.

Mr. Woodward, Class of '45, said one of the members lived in Chicago, and when coming and returning, he would stop on the way and deliver an oration on Mesmerism or Joe Smithism.

Mr. Rufus King spoke for the Class of '42.

Mr. Van Zant said the Class of '33 was rather a peculiar one, in that a large number of its members had leave to go home before graduation.

Class of '32—Mr. Jones said one of the Class was editor of a paper in New-York which was distinguished for its conservatism.

Mr. Cummings said the class had a number of distinguished men, one of whom held the highest office in the State except that of Governor.

Gen. Smith made a spirited speech in reference to the New-York State militia.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Wesier, Mr. Robinson, Mr. West, Rev. Mr. Bartholomew and Dr. Grant.

Hon. Horatio Warner spoke for the Class of '26. About twenty-five per cent. of the number were living. He mentioned the names of Thomas Hunt, Horatio Potter, Amos Dean and other classmates. He urged the speedy completion of the Alumni Hall.

The President spoke for the Class of '24. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton; the Chief Justice of Georgia, who was distinguished for his conservatism and opposition to the rebellion; Bradford Wood and Mr. Whiting, were of this class.

Hon. R. M. Blatchford represented the class of '15. His was the first class that graduated "on the hill," and the first one that held commencement exercises in the Presbyterian Church. He was glad to learn that they had returned to that place. The first catalogue that was published contained the names of 114 students in the four classes. Dr. Nott was then President, beloved and respected by the students and all who knew him. He stood at the tail end of the class, and was not worthy of an oration at commencement, but was assigned an essay, not from respect to him, but to his father, who was then one of the Trustees. It made an impression on his mind which had never been erased. From that moment he determined, in a spirit of reconciliation, that he never would return until he was a Trustee of the College, and he never did. There were many clever men in his class. Nathaniel E. Talmadge was a Senator for thirteen years, but after that time his usefulness was impaired by the adoption of ultra-Spiritualism. He alluded to the unfinished hall, saying that there was ability enough in the Alumni of Union College to finish it. Hoping some gentleman would increase his subscription, he would increase his four-fold or five-fold; or, still better, if an amount could be collected sufficient to complete it, he would give $5,000 toward it. After passing a vote of thanks for the last speaker, the Association adjourned.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of the class of 1862 were held in the Presbyterian Church, Thursday, July 24. They were conducted with less disburbance than on previous occasions, only so many being admitted as could be seated. The good order, smiling faces and delightful music gave an attractiveness to the entertainment seldom surpassed. The class of 1862 has been a distinguished one, ever since the commencement of its college course. It contains the elements of future greatness, the germ which bids fair, when fully developed, to be an honor to its "alma mater," and a blessing to the world. The mutual good will and fraternal feeling which has all along existed, speaks well for each of its members, and for the institution from which they go forth. High aims and noble purposes characterize the members of 1862. May their lines be drawn in pleasant places, and they be led by the quiet waters.

The Latin Salutatory, by B. H. Wright, Sanquoit, N. Y.. was well delivered.

Society Advancing, by L. B. Culver. Sandy Hill, N. Y., was prepared with care.

Great Exoples, by Y. L. Sturtevant, Winthrop, Maine, was spoken with some degree of force.

Character Developed by Circumstances, by O. Hemstreet, Carlile, N. Y., showed that exigencies gave us nothing new, but only called forth that which was latent.

Life's Aim, by J. M. Wilson, New-Holland, Ohio, contained good sense and sound reasoning.

Law of Recompense, by R. C. Powers, Mecca, Ohio, was well written and well delivered.

Greek Oration, by O. P. Steeres, North Chatham, N. Y., showed the work of a scholar.

Shadows, by D. A. Burnett, New-Windsor, N. Y., was studiously prepared and suitably spoken.

Government and Reason, by E. H. Smith, Reading, Penn., was very well written, and correspondingly well spoken.

Blasted Hope, by A. Vanderzee, Colmans, N. Y., was spoken calmly and firmly.

Character of Mrs. Hemans, by E. O. Noble. Westfield, Mass., was adorned with witty sentences.

The French oration, *Le Petit Corporal*, by W. H. Rashang, New-Berlin, Penn., was well pronounced.

True Courage, by D. N. Dewis. Wells, Vt., showed that the author is a close student and a superior writer.

Principle in Life, by Y. L. Scott, Waterford, N. Y., was delivered in a perfectly natural and effective style.

The Final Banquet, a poem, by W. H. Broomfield, Canajoharie, N. Y., was a description of Babylon during scenes of festivity.

Life's Mission, by C. E. Van Allen, West Perth, N. Y., embodied good ideas and was spoken with earnestness.

National Literature, by L. A. Lapham, Princeville, Ill., was also spoken with an earnest manner.

The German Oration, by E. Auten, Princeville, Ill., was well delivered.

Latent Energies, by C. M. Babcock, Utica, N. Y., was clothed with a pleasing style.

Banners, by H. D. Hall, Elyria, Ohio, was spoken forcibly and impressively.

Epitaphs, by J. D. Bulns, Yonkers, N. Y., set forth the idea that every one had the meanest writing of his own epitaph.

Faith in Moral Principle, by E. Jupson, Schenectady, N. Y., showed the work of a theological student. It was well spoken.

Life's Allotments, by S. Edwards, Ballston, N. Y., was written with great precision. He attributed the differences in the degree of attainments to natural talent. As the oak and lily receive sustenance from the same substance, yet are different in development, so individuals under the same circumstances will differ in their attainments.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon sixty-seven members of the class, and that of A. M. upon C. J. Bradley, J. S. Cox and —— Conkail.

The first Blatchford medal was awarded to R. C. Powers. The second to T. L. Scott.

The Warner prize, a cup, to E. Auten.

The Watt prize medals were awarded to the two prize scholars of the freshman class.

The exercises closed with music and the benediction.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

LAVERGNE, TENN., July 15, 1862.

The conciliatory milk-and-water policy of Don Carlos Buell, Commander-in-chief of this Department, has been the cause of a greater misfortune to the troops and Union men of Tennessee and Alabama than all the guerrillas in the country; in fact it is giving them all the aid and comfort they need. If the most rampant sympathizer with the rebellion calls on Gen. Buell for protection, he is sure to find it; but should a good, poor Union man lay his wants before him, he is ordered to leave camp immediately, with the solemn warning that the "Commanding-General does not think that the people of Tennessee and Alabama are to be treated disrespecifully for their opinion-sake." Moreover, if a poor Union man, or poor Secessionist, who had probably been dragged into the rebellion, ask the General for a pass, they are ordered immediately from headquarters. Whereas, their most fortunate neighbor, the rich Secesh, are treated as gentlemen, and receive every kindness that the "Commanding-General" can possibly bestow. If the "Commanding-General's" army, while passing through the country, need provisions for themselves or forage for their animals, they are not supposed to touch, taste, or handle anything that may belong to a rich rebel, but can freely take and appropriate all that a poor man may have in his house or barn. How long will such gentlemen as Don Carlos Buell be suffered to trample on the feelings and property of the poor Union men of this country, with such impunity, remains to be seen. If an honest Union man comes into camp with information as to the movements of the enemy, he is ordered to leave camp immediately, or else suffer the consequences of the displeasure of the "Commanding General." If a poor contraband comes in and gives information of the most vital importance to our troops, he is hunted from camp like a hare or rabbit, and, if found, is sent to his master, with a Corporal's guard with fixed bayonets. Such treatment as this only exasperates our Union men, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred they will eventually turn out to be our greatest persecutors. It was through policy of this sort we suffered so much at Murfreesboro' on Sunday last. The information which was received from contrabands was not credited. And, moreover, the orders were, that none would be allowed inside the lines. This, as a matter of course, left all the information with those whose only prayers are that we may all be annihilated, and the consequence is that all our troops at that point, together with all our artillery, tents, camp equipage and stores, were captured by the enemy. If Andy Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, had only his way, such a calamity would not have befallen us; he is as keen as a brier, and as wide awake as any man in the country, and would be sure to give the rebels a yard of their own measure; but, while he is acting in his subordinate capacity of Brigadier-General, he has nothing to do but obey orders from men who are altogether his inferiors in everything except rank.

The fight at Murfreesboro' has aroused the Union men of Nashville to a sense of their danger. Last evening speeches were delivered by Hon. Judson Stokes, Governor Johnson and Mayor Russell, at the Capitol; the Union men marched and countermarched through the different streets of the city during the day, headed by His Honor, Mayor John Hugh Smith, and other prominent citizens. Two hundred at least, must have enrolled their names and pledged themselves to stand by the old flag, whenever and wherever needed. Indeed, there were more Union flags floating to the breeze here yesterday, than on the 4th of July.

The Secesh were in extasies, and had everything prepared to meet their friends, but this morning they are woefully disappointed, and look like motherless calves. The Secesh women were all in smiles, and full of vim, and whenever they would meet an officer or soldier, they would cock up their pretty little noses and cry out, "Now ain't you going to skedaddle, you horrid Yankees?" I am glad to have to state that our men only laughed at them, and pursued their course; but, alas, their period of rejoicing was but of short duration, for about nine o'clock last evening some eight or ten thousand soldiers marched into town, with bands playing and colors streaming, and ready for any emergency. This display of troops fell a damper on the Secesh, and they felt terribly mortified. The Seventy-fourth Ohio, immediately after the hearty reception given Col. Moody, received orders from Gen. Buell to march to Murfreesboro'. Immediately the camp was astir, the baggage in the wagons, and everything ready for the word "forward," when, true to military uncertainties and exigencies, the order was countermanded, and the regiment ordered to leave, without baggage, to cut off the retreat of Morgan, who was expected at Gallatin. The regiment was marched through the streets of Nashville to the dépôt, and took the cars, reaching Gallatin at 10 o'clock P. M. In conference with Col. Boone, Col. Moody learned that Morgan would make an attack on Bowling Green—a dispatch to that effect being received from Col. Bruce, urging Col. Moody to move immediately toward Bowling Green. In a few minutes the Seventy-fourth was afloat again, and on their way, and reached Bowling Green next morning, where they remained until 10 o'clock P. M., when Morgan was heard from at Scottsville. When about thirteen miles from Scottsville, they were met by a courier, who reported Morgan at some other place. Back again to Bowling Green was the word. After reaching Bowling Green, the order was to start on cars immediately for Louisville, which place they reached about 7 o'clock Sunday night, worn out, and very much fatigued.

The officers return their heart-felt thanks to the gentlemanly proprietors of the Louisville Hotel, Messrs. Keene, Steele & Judge, for the kindness and liberality extended them during their stay at Louisville. We left there at 12:30 yesterday morning and reached Nashville this morning, marching to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." I am thus precise with reference to the movements of the Forty-seventh, to show the friends at home what the boys are doing, and moreover to show how certain Generals will make men run about for actually nothing. Gen. Dumont is expected at Nashville to-night—the boys are all in ecstacies to hear it, for they say if he had been here Murfreesboro' would not have been taken. He is one of those wide-awake customers who cannot be caught asleep.

Col. John F. Miller, of the Twenty-Ninth Indiana, has had command of the post ever since Gen. Dumont left. The rebels took a large amount of goods from Boss & Co., suttlers of the third division. The loss must not fall short of $5,000. The weather is excessively hot, but the Tennessee Volunteers of yesterday are marching out to the country to-day, for the purpose of recruiting. The officers taken at Murfreesboro' are not to be paroled—but have to start in a few days for Dixie.

The greater part of the rebel cavalry have left Murfreesboro' for McMinnville. There must have been at least 5,000 of them, well armed, well mounted and equipped. Your correspondent was in town as they arrived, but fortunately escaped. There was no damage to any property whatever, save the two depots and commissary stores. Gen. Duffield, I think, will not recover. Gen. Crittenden, of Indiana, is unhurt, but a prisoner. Capt. Blair, of Gen. Dumont's Staff, is also a prisoner; he was Post Quartermaster at Murfreesboro'.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Evening News, July 18.

The depredations of Porter's guerrilla band in Northeast Missouri, reached the climax of villainy at Fairmont, Clark County, and at Memphis, Scotland County. At Fairmont, besides plundering the town, they viol

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS er year

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a brief proclamation warning all persons within the contemplation of the sixth section of the Confiscation Act, to cease participation in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

There is no later news from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army this morning, and very little of interest from Gen. POPE'S army. Stonewall JACKSON is still represented as being in the vicinity of Gordonsville, apparently waiting for our troops to make an advance.

It is officially published that the call of Gov. CURTIN for nine and twelve months' men was made without previous consultation with, or direction of, the President or War Department, and having been made, it was deemed by the President and War Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call; but it is proper to notice that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men, except the $25 paid at the time of being mustered into service; the remaining $75 is payable only to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

The accounts from the Southwest, of the doings of the guerrillas, are anything but pleasant reading. We learn of a raid on Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last, by a party of rebels, who entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermasters' stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the steamer used for transporting our army supplies over the Muscle Shoals, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her. A small detachment of Gen. MITCHEL'S troops were also captured. Subsequently the same party proceeded down the Tennessee River as far as Eastport, burning all the cotton on the way. Another band of guerrillas attacked a wagon train near Pittsburgh Landing, and captured sixty wagons, with commissary and quartermasters' stores. It is time to stop this sort of thing.

The War Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, was a tremendous affair. Thirty-five thousand persons were present, and the enthusiasm is represented to have been extraordinary. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, call upon the Government to employ all the power and means the Executive can command to put down the rebellion, and thank the President for the recent change in policy in the treatment of rebel property. Speeches were made by Hon. WM. D. KELLY, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Col. FORNEY, and others. A letter was received from EDWIN FORREST, inclosing a check for $1,000, to aid in the objects of the meeting. Col. FORNEY subscribed $500, and several other large subscriptions were made during the progress of the meeting.

An interesting account of the experiences of one of our Army Chaplains in Richmond is given in the TIMES this morning. He was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Fair Oaks, and returned to his regiment on Sunday evening last, having been unconditionally released. According to his story, the temper of the rebels is at present very determined.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is again in the field, and this time with a prospect that his "expedition," whatever its nature and destination may be, will be allowed to go ahead. Some weeks ago the War Department gave Gen. LANE an appointment as Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, with full power to raise and equip volunteers, establish camps of instruction, draw on Quartermasters and Commissaries, etc., —in fact, to raise an army, and put it in fighting condition in the shortest possible time. All loyal men will be invited by proclamation to join his army, and no special inquiry will be made in regard to color.

At last advices from Vicksburgh, the bombardment was still proceeding from our upper fleet, with occasional replies from the rebel batteries. The ram *Arkansas* was still under the protection of the batteries, undergoing repairs.

There was considerable excitement in St. Louis on Friday, growing out of the efforts of a number of citizens of doubtful patriotism to escape the provisions of Gov. GAMBLE'S proclamation, calling out the militia, by representing themselves to be British subjects. The British Consul's office was crowded by this class of persons, anxious to get "protection" papers, and several of them were roughly handled by an excited multitude, who were indignant that American citizens should thus endeavor to sneak from their duty. The outbreak was finally suppressed by a detachment of the Provost Guard.

The Santa Fé (New-Mexico) *Republican* announces an important discovery which Capt. FRANKTON has just made, regarding the capabilities of Fort Union for defence. He has found that there are positions from which a six-pounder can throw shot and shell into the fort, and upon which not a gun in the fort can be brought to bear. Yet this is the stronghold which was to arrest the advance of the rebels when they threatened to occupy the territory.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President, in an official order, announces the death of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN. He says that this event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and public servant, and that his memory will be gratefully cherished. As a mark of respect, the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, were draped with black, and nearly all public business was ordered to be suspended yesterday. The War and Navy Departments will cause suitable military and naval demonstrations to be paid to the memory of the illustrious dead.

Cairo was greatly excited on July 26 by a report that a large force of guerrillas had appeared back of Bird's Point. The suspected guerrillas proved to be a company of the Second Illinois Cavalry, which had been out scouting.

There was great excitement in Chicago on Thursday last, in consequence of exaggerated rumors that a formidable *émeute* had occurred at Camp Douglas. Great pains were taken to conceal the facts of the case. It was pretty clearly ascertained, however, that the rebel prisoners confined there had made an organized attempt to escape from confinement, and that a cannon and several muskets had been discharged into the crowd, killing several persons and wounding a number. Nothing more definite than this could be arrived at.

A large force is at work upon the *New-Ironsides* in Philadelphia, and she begins to assume a finished appearance. Besides Capt. TURNER, who will command the *New-Ironsides*, the following officers have been ordered to her: Lieutenant, ROBT. BOYD, Jr.; Master, H. B. ROBSON; Acting-Master, GEO. W. DORNETT; Paymaster, A. W. RUSSELL. The centres have been laid for the pivot guns of the *Ironsides*, which are to be of the heaviest calibre. Her gun carriages, to be of iron, are being made at MERRICK & Co.'s and other foundries. It is expected that the vessel will make her trial trip the latter part of next week.

The Excelsior Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, was beaten in the first game of their match with the Union Club, of Morrisania, yesterday. The game was closed after the sixth innings, the score standing 12 to 4.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Provisions, including Mess Pork, which closed decidedly higher. Sugars were in active request, at buoyant rates. Moderate transactions were reported in Hay, Hops, Molasses, Pepper, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was heavy, and irregular in value. The freight engagements were restricted, in part by the increased firmness of ship-owners. Fish, Wool, Earthenware, East India Rice and Kentucky Tobacco were freely sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Our Military Position.

There are abundant signs of cheer in looking over the broad extent of the military field at present. In the first place, there is cheer in the fact that we have now a Soldier at the head of our armies. We may now expect unity and directness of purpose, harmony of action, and a proper seizure and use of all the means and agencies of war. We may expect—and it is to be hoped we will not expect in vain—that there will be promptitude, speed, and decision in movement; that not a day will be lost, nor an opportunity missed. There is cheer in the fact that this commander has such an army, or armies, already formed and equipped to his hands. We have praised this army much and often during the past year, and we have not a jot to abate from any of our words now. It is still a superb—an unequaled army. There have, undoubtedly, been popular exaggerations as to its numbers—based, however, in the first instance, on official misapprehensions which were given to the public. It has been decimated, too, by battle, by disease and by work in the trenches. But, apart from exaggeration, and making all allowance for losses of every kind, we have still between three and four hundred thousand men in the field—armed with the best weapons and supported by rifled cannon. There have been disappointments, it is true, that this great military force has not before now completely trampled down the rebellion, captured Richmond, and carried our flag from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. But the popular expectations were based on a misapprehension as to the actual and possible power of the rebels, and a want of knowledge as to what the phrase "crushing out the rebellion" really meant. There is, however, as we remarked on a previous day, a positive gain, if not cheer to us in the fact that we now know this. We have seen, measured and wrestled with the foe in his full strength and ferocity; and though we did not completely overcome him in the grand encounter, we rose from the work with a consciousness that it was within our power. There is cheer in the fact that this power, which lies with the people, has now been called out to a greater degree than ever. We know that if Gen. MCCLELLAN had had fifty thousand more soldiers last month, the rebel host would assuredly have been overcome, Richmond would have fallen, and DAVIS and the remnants of his army and Government would probably, by this time, have been as far South as South Carolina. Had he that number of additional troops to-day, he would bring the campaign in Virginia to a speedy and triumphant end. All over the land the men are enlisting now to fill up the ranks; and the three hundred thousand volunteers called for, when once under arms, will give us the additional strength which the late battles and movements show that we need for our work. In the fact that the North has plenty of men able to take the field, there is an assurance of triumph; and in the fact that they are forthcoming there is a sign of cheer.

There is a sign of hope and cheer for the country in the more warlike policy which has been inaugurated in the conduct of the war. We have had a prodigious amount of trifling during the year and a half gone by. We have been afraid of wounding rebel feelings, afraid of injuring rebel property, afraid of using, or, under any circumstances, of freeing rebels' slaves. Some of our Generals have fought the rebels—if fighting it be called—with their kid gloves on. Tens of thousands of our soldiers have been kept at negro labor because negroes were too "sacred" to be employed at it. They have perished from want, because rebel corn and cattle were too sacred to be permitted to save them. They have kept guard over rebel's houses, huts and estates, lest the slaves in the huts run away while their masters were on the other side of the lines with rebel guns in their hands; and commanders have scrupled to compel the rebels who remain behind to take the oath of fealty, lest it should offend their "sacred" prejudices, or ruffle their feelings. They have scrupled to apply the ordinary and essential rules of war; they have failed to use "all the means that God and nature placed in their hands;" they have doubtless been in earnest, though they have often acted as if they were *not*. It seems now as though all this were to be somewhat changed; and as though we were to wage war in downright, deathly earnest. The recent orders of Gen. POPE are the key-note of this new policy—always excepting the trivial order issued yesterday and published this morning. It is probable that this line of policy too, will meet the hearty approval of Gen. HALLECK—if we may judge by his administration in Missouri. Its quick and universal application—and along with it, of course, the necessary work of the field—would encourage the people, fill up the ranks, and speedily give decisive results. The country is weary of trifling; and there is cheer for it in the prospect that trifling must now, in every Department, give place to a stern purpose, and to a determination that no prop of this rebellion shall be regarded as too "sacred" to save it from the sword.

There is cheer in looking back at the gains and triumphs of the past—in rehearsing the long roll of our victories, in looking upon the extent of territory and number of cities we have conquered, and on the moral and material advantages we have achieved. We have not seen the destruction of the rebellion—we have not always and in every case had as vigorous a policy as could be desired in such a war as this—but we have certainly seen most wonderful and encouraging triumphs of our arms. Let the glories of the past rise before us in the present, and by their light, and by the other encouraging signs, we shall see abundant cause of hope and cheer for the future.

A Phenomenon in English Criticism.

The time has passed in which the violent abuse by the Tory Press of England, of all things American, can produce much sensation here. The sting in the popular feeling in regard to England, was the disappointment of a noble but very youthful sentiment toward her. We had somehow very simply come to believe the talk of her orators about "common blood, common liberties, common literature," and all that, and we had equally accepted, in penitent submission, as sincere, her severe rebukes of our great national sin. Foolish as it now seems, there had sprung up in our masses a certain "sentiment" toward Great Britain, and it probably did not enter the thought of one person in a hundred thousand, when the Rebellion for Slavery broke out, but that the whole moral weight of England would at once be thrown in our scale, and we should have the hearty sympathy of our kindred people. The revulsion, when the facts came out, may have caused here some undue expression of bitterness—an excitement, however, honorable to the simplicity of our own feelings and to our former ideal of England. All that of course has passed now. We see as clearly as the most English of English journalists, the folly of our sentiments. We behold—and will not again forget—that nations have no sympathies; that in the great family of peoples, whether of "common blood" or most diverse blood, as in the great family of nature, the success in the "struggle for life" is only to the strong, and that power and success are alone considered in the relations of Governments. These have now become axioms here, as they must long ago have become in England. Therefore it is that the bitterest insult by English journals falls light as a feather, and the senile sniveling of BROUGHAM, or the mean contempt of RUSSELL, are now passed as the idle wind; and the only thing that concerns us, is that they should go no further. Deeds are the only things now from Great Britain that can cause us anxiety. Still, in the private relations with Englishmen, one is interested continually in the mental phenomenon of a national selfishness, become so ingrained as to be unconscious. These men tell us with the most *naive* candor that a disintegration of large communities into many small, is the latest politico-economic axiom, and that two or three or four separate republics on the American continent are necessary for a proper "competition" of nations. They coolly exhort us to follow the purest political philosophy, to give up all hopes of greatness, and to permit whatever separation each of our communities would prefer. "So they would act toward Canada." They are "impartial observers," and their advice should be received with some respect. These are the honest views of private Englishmen, and they never for a moment think how they would act if the question of secession were brought to their doors, nor do they remember their own most vigorous and consistent public policy. It does not seem to be before their minds that England has stopped at nothing in the past—has sacrificed millions of treasure and priceless blood—has held all Europe at bay—has gripped the most distant peoples by the throat, and plundered the weak rich, and bullied the strong—merely and solely that she might retain her Imperial power and position among nations; and all this, and much more, she would do and bear again for the same object. Should India rebel, should Wales secede, or Lancashire revolt, she would pour out her stored wealth like water—her green fields would be drenched in blood, her cities burnt, before one of these events would be allowed to be consummated in peace. And yet scarce any Englishman ever thinks of the analogy, when American secession is before his mind. To his secret instinct, the whole war here is simply "a brawl" between "vulgar foreigners:" a riotous fight of low Democrats for power, on one side, and "niggers" on the other; and the world (that is, British manufactures) would be much better off if both were well beaten and exhausted, and certainly forever separated. This is literally and truly, we believe, the sentiment of four-fifths of the middle and upper classes of Englishmen toward America. Of course, there is no sympathy in it, but there is also none of the usual effort for even an apparently generous and intelligent understanding of a terrible foreign difficulty; no putting themselves historically or politically in our places, to get at our stand-point.

As the candid Mr. TROLLOPE says, "no Englishman has yet condescended to make a practical suggestion what he would have had Mr. LINCOLN do, after secession, if not use force." Not even the simplest practical solution has ever been offered, by any British writer, of our problems. All they have to say is, "It's a fratricidal war—it's a vulgar brawl for no good, and very bad to English interests. Why don't you stop?"

If this is not selfish—stupidity and conceit become an instinct—we hardly know what is. An American cannot even reply to it with self-respect, and we shall not attempt it.

QUERIES FOR QUIDNUNCS.—There are one or two points in the order issued by President LINCOLN appointing HALLECK General-in-Chief of the land forces of the United States, to which the attention of the quidnuncs is directed. First, it is dated at the Executive Mansion, and not at the War Department, and it bears the simple signature of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," without the indorsement of Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War. Then, although it bears date July 11,—the morning after the President returned from his trip to James River, by the way,—several days before the adjournment of Congress, the appointment was not sent in to that body for confirmation. What have the quidnuncs to say of these little informalities?

Fair Play.

There are certain Presses and people among us that are never weary of pouring forth the vials of their wrath on the heads of the unlucky Abolitionists. There is no limit to their invective, no measure for their scorn. They deprecate unceasingly the agitation of the "everlasting nigger" in diatribes which overrun their columns and engross their conversation. They insist that Abolition shall be "squelched" and put out of the way forever, and devote their entire time and attention to publishing its doctrines and advertising its progress. They are continually conjuring up the spirit they profess they wish to exorcise, and indulge in endless discussions on a subject about which they declare there can be no rational argument. Where these people have one word of reprobation for the traitors in arms against their country, they have twenty for the class whose inexpiable crime consists in differing from themselves in opinion.

If a battle is lost, it is owing to the machinations of the Abolitionists. If a battle is won, the products of victory are vitiated by Abolition interference. If a successful stroke be effected in diplomacy, it is in spite of the adverse efforts of the hated faction. If recruiting is slow, it is in consequence of Abolition influence; if it is fast, it is a happy result achieved in despite of that influence. The powers, attributes and motives of this mysterious party are of the most opposite, complex and elastic character. To-day they are overwhelmingly numerous; to-morrow they are contemptibly few. They are, by turns, utterly powerless and gigantically strong. It is they who manœuvre to bring down stocks, and they who hoard silver change in old stockings. They are the secret, ever-active plotters of all things ill-starred and malignant; and therein lies their only consistency. Were a storm to arise to-night, and Trinity steeple be struck down by a thunder-bolt, these journals would immediately trace the catastrophe to the plots of the Abolitionists.

Such are the vagaries and absurdities into which deep-seated habit and partisan rancor betray many people who ought to know better. There can be no real patriotism in trying to widen divisions, and stir up animosities between loyal men at a time like the present. We are not the least afraid of being misunderstood in this matter. Our opinions are sufficiently well known to forestall any apprehension of undue sympathy with extremists of any clique or faction. If mankind were perfect, moral right might ever go hand-in-hand with political expediency; as it is, the latter must follow the former as closely as the force of circumstances and the efforts of all good men may permit. In pursuance of which, and with our form of government, there is a time for the people to speak, and a time for their agent, the Executive, to act; the people have spoken; and we have every reason to believe that the Executive, in turn, will act wisely and well.

We have not sympathized, nor do we sympathize with those who propose immediate, indiscriminate, and sweeping emancipation, without provision of time, compensation, or safeguard. Such a measure would, as we believe, be highly injurious to the blacks themselves. Still, taking the risk of such injury into full consideration, we believe it would be justifiable to incur it if, as an alternative, we are threatened with National destruction.

In the meantime, fair play is a jewel, and this chronic and vulgar abuse of men who, however extreme some may consider their views, are very often men of warm patriotism as well as of private virtue, has gone somewhat further than is either just or safe. The public cannot forget that those who are most bitter in reviling them, are, by a strange coincidence, the ones most tender and considerate to the rebels. It is remembered that the most conspicuous assailant is the one whom only fear of popular vengeance, in April, '61, induced to abandon the open advocacy of treason. Whatever the sins of Abolitionists, they have, at all events, never raised a parricidal hand against their country. They may have been zealots; they have never been assassins. Probably the great majority of them are sincerely devoted to the restoration of the Union. We do not believe the same can be said of the once bold, now covert, sympathizers with secession. At all events, the latter had better desist from seeking to aid their friends in the South by striving to divide our counsels in the hour of peril. It draws suspicion on themselves, and will not, after all, affect the general result,—for Slavery or no Slavery, the Union must and will be preserved.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

We are living in times when the flow of events is daily calling on us to remark that this old adage, however trite, is fortified in its accuracy by practical experience. In politics as well as in physical science, we are constantly reminded of the wisdom of being prepared for the refutal of preconceived notions, and to acknowledge as truth what yesterday was pronounced an impracticable paradox. When our fathers were informed that there were lands where the cherry-stone grew *outside* of the fruit, they treated the statement as we would now treat a revival of the story of the Anthropophagi. When further advised that, in the same countries, the barometer sometimes rose at the approach of foul weather and sank at that of fair, their philosophical incredulity was equal to that with which we now regard the existence of the philosopher's stone;—yet experience has verified in Australia each of these seeming absurdities.

In like manner, we are witnessing the demonstration of facts we could scarcely have brought ourselves to think possible if submitted in advance. Within a short time we have seen nearly all the former Anti-Slavery Party of England, which has been declaiming against negro slavery since the days of WILBERFORCE, actually going over to the black flag, and lending at least their moral weight toward the establishment of a government with the "peculiar institution" as its corner-stone. We have even seen HENRY BROUGHAM a leader in the base apostacy, and bringing shame on his gray hairs by joining the ranks of the enemies of freedom. The same epoch which brings forth this singular inconsistency produces a noble compensation for human rights in the emancipation of the Russian serfs; and the throne of ALEXANDER is even now rocking to its foundations under the influence of the tempest which so great a social revolution has provoked.

As if to complete in England the reign of paradox, the High Tory party, when last in power, administered, confessedly, the most liberal government known to that nation for years; the Whigs and Liberals now in, have become notoriously conservative. Again, in the Catholic cantons of Republican Switzerland, the recognized "Liberal" party is opposed to a free Press, elections at short periods, and an extended suffrage. The people of France enjoy the liberty of extended suffrage under a military despotism. Turning our eyes homeward, we find anomalies quite as remarkable. We have politicians, formerly most determined friends of Slavery, now become its most bitter foes. We have numbers of old-fashioned Democrats suddenly metamorphosed into staunch adherents of a Republican Administration. We have members of Congress from Slave States contemplating with complacency, and proposing to aid with their influence, the abolition of Slavery. Our country, which but a short time ago, was almost the scoff of the world for its military incapacity and the smallness of its army, has suddenly raised a force greater than any known in modern times. Soldiers from all nations flock under its banners, and Mr. DE COURCY, the British magistrate who snubbed Gen. HARNEY at the Island of San Juan, now wears the livery of the Republic himself, and leads the first National brigade which passes through Cumberland Gap.

From all these eventful phenomena a useful lesson is to be drawn—a lesson which teaches the erring and fallible character of even the wisest of mankind, and suggests that even the most sagacious schemes of human policy are doubtless diverted and modified for inscrutable purposes by the overruling hand of Providence. So far as our own beloved country is concerned, we are content with the conviction that all these mutations are uniting for a good end, and one which will subserve, in the highest degree, the cause of Human Happiness and Human Progress.

GRAIN PROSPECTS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Grain the Basis of Strength and Wealth—Increased Products of Ohio and Indiana—Immense Surpluses—Exports of Grain and Provisions—England and France Paying for the War.

THE BEECHERS, June, 1862.

The ablest statesmen say, with truth, that population is the basis of national strength, and so it is equally true that *food* is the basis of population. The leading principle of MALTHUS is true, that population presses against the limits of subsistence, and is restricted by it. No matter whether we can account for the manner of its operation, or not. This law of physical life is fully demonstrated by obvious facts. The great pastoral plains of Asia are not very populous. The slave-plantation districts, producing cotton, sugar, or coffee, are not populous. It is the fertile grain districts, such as Belgium, Italy, China and Hindostan, and formerly Egypt, which are densely populous; and when, even in such districts, the people become so numerous as to press on the limits of subsistence, some unforeseen calamity, such as the Irish famine, comes on to reduce the population. It follows, then, that however rapidly commerce and manufactures may advance, the main strength of the Nation must lie in its agricultural districts, and if these are prosperous, the calamities of war or commercial revulsions, may be borne with comparative ease. Such is the case at this moment, in the United States. It is the prosperity of the Central Grain States, which is sustaining the financial strength of the Nation under the shock of an enormous rebellion. When the export of cotton ceased, there were few who did not anticipate a great commercial shock. It was avoided by the bread necessities of Europe, and the favor of Providence, in providing good crops in the Northwest. Prior to 1860, for two or three years, there had been very inferior grain crops, but in 1860 there was an immense crop; in 1861 an average one; and if no unexpected calamity occurs to the grain this Summer, there will be again an enormous crop and an immense surplus. The wheat is now being harvested in Ohio, and if, this week and next it is not rusted, it will be the largest product of that grain since the enormous yield of 1850. Some very brief statistics of the crops of Ohio and Indiana, with their surpluses, will interest and perhaps be valuable to your commercial readers. I know that figures are very dry to most persons, but they sometimes contain great and instructive lessons on the most important subjects. I will state the crops of wheat and corn separately, with the aggregate of all grain crops (in the States) for the years 1859 and 1860, from which we may deduce the probable results for this year.

The crops of wheat were:

	1859. Bushels.	1860. Bushels.
Ohio	13,247,907	23,640,356
Indiana	12,195,524	15,219,120
Aggregate	25,543,491	38,859,476
The Corn crops were:		
Ohio	68,730,346	91,568,704
Indiana	37,261,622	69,641,590
Aggregate	105,992,468	161,230,294
The aggregate of all grain was:		
Ohio	108,334,750	153,113,041
Indiana	54,615,831	94,346,595
Aggregate	162,940,581	247,459,636

The general aggregate includes potatoes, which properly rank amongst breadstuffs. It will be seen that the advance in the production of breadstuffs within these two States for the year 1860 *were full fifty per cent.*; and it was this crop which mainly supplied the trade of 1860. If we look to *surpluses*, we find that the aggregate population of Ohio and Indiana in 1860 was 3,690,539 persons. At *five bushels* each, (in this country an ample allowance,) the consumption of wheat would be 18,452,695 bushels: deducting seed, there would be at least *sixteen millions* of bushels for export. Of corn, we know the surplus only by the amount of animals, whisky and oils exported; for the exportation of corn in bulk makes but a small part of the actual export. The total surplus of food, liquor and oils exported from these States, we may obtain by adding to the exports of Ohio, reported by the Commissioner of Statistics for 1861, a part corresponding to the production of Indiana, and making allowance for the products of Indiana carried to Toledo. In round numbers the exports were as follows:

Wheat, (including Flour,) bushels	16,343,000
Corn, bushels	8,000,000
Other Grain, bushels	800,000
Whisky, bbls	800,000
Beef, bbls	800,000
Cattle	60,000
Hogs, (including old meats and oils,)	250,000
Wool, lbs	1,000,000
Cheese, lbs	9,000,000
	10,000,000

This is but little more than the nominal exports of Ohio; but, on the other hand, a very large part of the exports of Indiana pass through Toledo and Cincinnati, which must be deducted. To fat the animals and make the meats and whisky exported, took nearly 30,000,000 bushels of corn, so that in the aggregate, *sixty-four millions of bushels of grain* were exported from the States of Ohio and Indiana. When the cost of manufacturing flour, meats, oils and whisky, with the additional cost of transportation on Western railroads and canals are added in, these products were worth to these States *sixty millions of dollars in gold*. Directly or indirectly, England and France received these products and paid Ohio and Indiana that money. What, then, is the *last result* of this production and commerce? Why, simply that England and France, in the year 1861, paid to Ohio and Indiana more gold *than will pay all the interest on the national debt, made by the war of the rebellion for both 1861 and 1862!* Isn't that a lesson worth learning? Isn't it one of the most instructive chapters of political economy? I want Johnny Bull and Johnny Crapeau to put that in their pipes and smoke it. I want them to compare the bread problem, under the democratic institutions of the United States, with the bread problem among the peasantry and laborers, made landless and hopeless by the aristocratic institutions of Europe. If France will invade Mexico and England interfere with the United States, at the risk of the most fearful war that ever took place, I want them to guage and measure the elements which enter into the case. Iron-clad ships are nothing to the powers of destruction which will enter into the conflict, when the bread and cotton and trade of the United States are wholly cut off from Europe. But I am wandering from my subject. I repeat (what is of supreme importance to the war and the trade and finances of the country) that, without some unforeseen calamities of Providence, the crops of 1862 will again fill the granaries of the country, and pour into the Atlantic cities, and the markets of half-starved Europe, from the Northwest, the products of her fruitful fields and industrious people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of the President Under the Confiscation Act.

Secretary Stanton's Reply to the Committee of the New-York Common Council.

REGULATIONS REGARDING RECRUITS

The Position of Secretary Seward Explained.

A Tribute from the President to the late Martin Van Buren.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which Act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Idependence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NATIONAL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States, the decease, at Kinderhook, New-York, on the 24th inst., of his honored predecessor, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished. Although it has occurred at a time when his country is afflicted with division and civil war, the grief of his patriotic friends will measurably be assuaged by the consciousness that, while suffering with disease, and seeing his end approaching, his prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the Government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good-will among his fellow-citizens.

As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The official document necessary to consummate the recently arranged agreement for a general exchange of prisoners has been forwarded to Gen. DIX.

SECRETARY STANTON TO THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of War to the Joint Committee of the New-York Common Council on National Affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to encourage it, have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the Department are expected to attain the object you desire:

First—The Adjutant-General will detail an officer at each rendezvous, for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second—It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee to recruits to the old regiments, double that for the new regiments, will be paid, to wit: four dollars for each recruit.

Third—The recruits will be clothed, armed and

organized without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this Department. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Aldermen FARLEY and MITCHELL, and Councilmen JONES, HOGAN, KERON and PINCKNEY.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Considerable apprehension is felt on the subject of recruiting. It is feared that the filling up of the old regiments will be entirely neglected. The new ones will not be ready for efficient service for several months, whilst those now in the field could, by reinforcement, be made at once effective. The War Department is considering the whole matter, and it is probable that an order will be made regulating the bounty, as suggested in the TIMES of to-day, and providing for the more speedy filling up of the present organizations. An additional premium of $2 is already offered to recruits for old regiments. All the General Officers now here deprecate the raising of new regiments until the old ones are filled up.

NEW REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the subsistence of the recruits, prior to the completion of the organization, will be chargeable against the appropriation "For collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers." After the organization of the regiment is completed and they have been inspected by the mustering officer for the State, subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

A definition of the position of Secretary SEWARD, evidently authoritative, is published this morning, from which, in the language of the article, it appears he is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled—which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment, better informed, approves.

At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason, prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President shall think it wise to relieve him; and when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a place-holder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles.

He hopes that no one of his fellow-citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided.

GEN. HALLECK AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. HALLECK is expected to return to-morrow morning. The object of his visit to the army of the Potomac will become apparent in a few days. He specially desired to have a full consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN before entering upon the duties of General-in-Chief.

GEN. POPE STILL IN WASHINGTON.

As will be seen by the order of to-day, offering five cents reward for the apprehension of Capt. HARRISON, Gen. POPE has not left the city. He has postponed his departure until Monday.

THE ARMY CORPS.

The designation in General Orders No. 125 from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the forces commanded by Brig-Gens. PORTER and FRANKLIN as the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps is confirmed by the War Department. The forces under Maj.-Gen. DIX will constitute the Seventh; those under Maj.-Gen. WOOL, the Eighth, and those under Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, (belonging to the Department of North Carolina) the Ninth Army Corps.

THE TAX BILL IN MINNESOTA.

The appointments of Assessors and Collectors for Minnesota were determined upon to-day. The decision to appoint but one Assessor for the State was revoked, and an Assessor and Collector appointed for each District.

NINE AND TWELVE MONTHS' MEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 25, 1862.

Capt. W. B. Lane, Mustering Officer, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

The call by Gov. CURTIN for nine and twelve months' men was made without previous consultation or direction of the President or War Department, and, having been made, it was deemed by the President and by the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call. But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men, except the twenty-five dollars paid at the time of being mustered into service. The remaining seventy-five dollars is only payable to those who enlist for three years, or during the war. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THOS. M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The resignations of Capt. A. H. BRENEMAN, of the Eighteenth, and Second-Lieut. HOWARD REEDER, of the First Infantry, have been accepted by the President, to take effect July 22.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

The following assignments have been made of medical officers: Medical Inspectors PERLEY and COOLEDGE to duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and in the military district of Washington; Medical Inspectors CUYLER, KENNEY, LYMAN, and ALLEN, to report in person to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis for duty in the Department of the Mississippi. Medical Inspector MUSSEY and Assistant Surgeon PARRY to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN in the Army of the Potomac.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

The appointment of ISAIAH ROGERS, of Cincinnati, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Extension, is warmly commended. Mr. ROGERS is one of the most accomplished and experienced architects in the country. The Merchants' Exchange, New-York; Tremont House, Boston; Burnett House, Cincinnati, and other public buildings, were built from his designs. The important appointment now given him by the Government is the first practical result of the recent thorough exposé of the mismanagement in the Bureau of Construction, made under Mr. WALL'S resolution in the House.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Guerrillas Above Vicksburgh—The Bombardment There Still Proceeding—Affairs in Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, July 26.

The steamer *Wilson*, from Vicksburgh, arrived last night. When in Princeton Bend, 80 miles above Vicksburgh, she was fired into from the Mississippi side by several 6-pounders and a score or two of muskets, and was hit about sixty times, mostly by musket balls. One shell burst directly under the boiler. No one was hurt.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 23.

Two hundred and forty persons took the oath yesterday, and one hundred and twenty received permits to go South.

The news from Vicksburgh is unimportant. The bombardment was renewed from the upper fleet. The rebels reply occasionally. The *Arkansas*, at last advices, was still under the protection of the rebel batteries, undergoing repairs.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 25.

The Northern steamer to-day brings $25,000 in Gold from British Columbia, and $160,000 from Oregon.

—Gen. Wallace was serenaded by the Poughkeepsie Cornet Band on Saturday night last.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Great War Meeting in Independence-Square, Philadelphia.

Thirty-Five Thousand Persons Present.

The Government Called Upon to Exercise All Its Power to Put Down the Rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 26.

There was a tremendous gathering in Independence-square, this afternoon, to pledge the people of Philadelphia to the support of the Government in the prosecution of the war. The Square was never more densely crowded on any occasion. Thirty-five thousand persons were present.

The assemblage was addressed from three stands by prominent local speakers, who created much enthusiasm by expressions of patriotism and appeals to arms.

The proceedings at the principal stand, located immediately in the rear of Independence Hall, were opened by prayer, by Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH.

Mayor HENRY, on taking the chair, made an earnest appeal for men and means to aid the cause.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending the employment of all the power and means the Executive can command to put down the rebellion; thanking the President for the change in policy in the treatment of rebel property; acknowledging as friends only those loyal to the Government, and all others, whether living in our midst or fighting in the ranks of our foes and enemies; pledging the Government our earnest support in resisting any foreign interference; approving of the call of the President for additional troops; recommending every able-bodied citizen to unite himself to some military organization, to be ready for any emergency.

Able speeches were made by Hon. WM. D. KELLY, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Col. JNO. W. FORNEY, and others.

A letter was received from EDWIN FORREST, inclosing a check for $1,000, "to carry on the war against the rebels and restore the Union, whose benign influence has given more blessings than all the political combinations of the world beside."

Col. FORNEY also subscribed $500, and several other large subscriptions were made during the progress of the meeting.

The enthusiasm was extraordinary.

A manifestation of disloyalty on the part of one individual in the crowd, led to his being ousted from the square in a very summary manner.

An expression by one of the speakers, "that every means to crush the rebellion, even to the arming of loyalists, whose hearts are with us, though their skins are darker, should be used," was received with applause.

The influence of this meeting will, undoubtedly, have great effect in stimulating recruiting.

It was announced that up to this time $130,000 had been subscribed for the Bounty Fund of this city by individuals, exclusive of the railroad fund. Large sums were subscribed at the meeting.

WAR MEETINGS IN NEW-YORK.

CORNING, N. Y., Saturday, July 26

Last evening a very large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here. Col. Van Valkenburg, Lieut.-Col. Diven, Adjutant G. L. Smith, Hon. T. Beadle, Rev. T. K. Beecher, H. M. Hyde, and others, addressed the people. In consequence of the immense crowd in the hall, another large meeting was organized in front of the Dickinson House. Steuben County has over 3,300 in the service. Her quota to the new regiment will be filled in a week, making 4,000 from old Steuben.

ITHACA, Saturday, July 26.

At a large and enthusiastic war meeting held in this village last evening, the resolutions passed by the meeting in New-York were reaffirmed unanimously. Many enlistments were made on the spot.

WAR MEETING AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, Saturday, July 26.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held in this city, this afternoon. Addresses were made by Gov. PIERREPONT, Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, and others. The speeches indorse the most vigorous policy of the Administration. A memorial was adopted, praying the County Court to make a levy of $20,000, to aid volunteering.

SYRACUSE AND VOLUNTEERING.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, July 26.

Syracuse is doing nobly. The Salt Company of Onondaga to-day subscribed $10,000 to aid in raising a regiment under the last call of the President. This makes $33,000 subscribed to the patriotic fund in this city in two days.

The town of Van Buren subscribed $1,108 last evening at a public meeting; the town of Lysander $1,345, and the town of Marcellus $2,000.

Volunteers are beginning to come in rapidly. The prospect of raising the regiment is cheering. The feeling of warm patriotism is universal. Old Onondaga will do her whole duty.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 26.

At the second meeting of the Board of Trade the total amount of subscriptions for the new regiment reached the sum of $14,000. The estimated receipts of the festival for the same purpose, are stated at about $8,000.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR VOLUNTEERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 26.

The *Democrat* learns from a reliable source that the County Commissioners of the Court of St. Louis have agreed to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the families of volunteers who enlist under the new call of the President, or who enter the State service from this county under Gov. GAMBLE. This will go far to encourage the speedily filling-up of new regiments now in process of formation in this city.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments---What New-York is Doing to Supply Her Quota of the New Requisition.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

The announcement from Washington, made yesterday morning, to the effect that the War Department (in compliance with the suggestion of the New-York Common Council) had determined to pay twenty-five dollars of the United States bounty immediately on the recruit being sworn in, had a marked effect on the business of enlistment. Added to the State bounty of twenty-five dollars, and the premium of two dollars, heretofore accorded, this will make a total of fifty-two dollars for each volunteer to receive before leaving home to go into camp.

The arrangements for disbursing the United States bounty are not yet completed, but will be in a day or two. The State bounty can be procured directly, on application to Col. BLISS. All that has to be done by Captains or Lieutenants who enroll men is for them to procure the signature of each individual to a receipt for the $25; to forward the receipt and accompanying description-papers to Albany, and by return of mail will come a check on the Commercial Bank of Albany for the amount. These checks can easily be cashed in the City, and the heart of the recruit, or of the recruit's wife and family, be made glad with actual handling of Treasury Notes. And, by the way, there is not so much objection to the Commercial Bank of Albany monopolizing the pecuniary business connected with this bounty as was at first supposed. It seems the Commercial was the only bank that did not refuse to advance the Three Million Dollars required to make the Governor's promise good, unless the State Comptroller became responsible for its repayment.

The only obstacle now to be surmounted, in the way of making the Governor's munificent offer understood and appreciated, is the obtuseness of a good many of the men who present themselves for enlistment with the hope of obtaining it. Imperfectly educated people have a horror of committing themselves to the responsibility of signing their names on speculation, to an extent that their more enlightened fellow citizens can scarcely imagine. The idea of acknowledging a receipt for money not instantly handed over, has in their eyes a suspicious flavor of swindling. It is with difficulty they can be made to comprehend the good faith of the transaction, and have their minds disabused of the impression that Governor, or Colonel, or Captain, or somebody, is not going to throw the receipt in their faces when they are once in camp—after, of course, pocketing the money. Cases occurred every minute of yesterday, where men of the most eligible sort visited recruiting offices with the fixed intention to enlist, and went away disgusted and discouraged, simply because they had not intelligence enough to understand and confide in the explanations of the officers to whom they applied. This is an obstacle, however, which will be removed when the men already mustered in receive the money owing them. The sooner and more plentifully their checks are sent on and duly honored, the more speedily will commence the rush of new volunteers, anxious to participate in the bounty and content to comply with the business conditions necessary to obtain it.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

From the general tenor of accounts that come in from all parts of the State, the impression at the mustering office is that New-York will soon complete her quota of troops under the Pre-ident's requisition. In the City, recruiting steadily improves, occasionally trying a sudden spasm of unusual briskness by way of change. Yesterday quite a large number were mustered in, and the recruiting officers say the promise for to-day is remarkably good. The twenty-five dollar immediate bounty is having its effect, and when applicants begin to understand that signing a receipt beforehand will not render them liable to fraud, there will be a great influx of a superior class of volunteers.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The new organization of the Quartermaster's Department is a great improvement on the state of things which heretofore has been the cause of so much annoyance and delay. Now requisitions for clothing and equipments are filled with punctuality and dispatch, and officers requiring these necessary appointments for their soldiers, as well as Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids, get along much better than in the days when system was less thought about. This Department is the scene of more bustle and activity than any other.

INSPECTION OF RECRUITS.

Dr. THOMPSON, the State Inspector of recruits for regiments in the field, is very particular in the selection of men. It is well he should see that all who come to him are healthy; but slight personal defects are not always disqualifications in such times as these. Moreover, after men have passed through Dr. MOTT'S hands, they must surely be fit for ordinary duty.

FURLOUGHS.

A sharp look-out is being kept for men and officers on furlough, who are out-staying the limits of their holidays. Those that are caught will be brought up with a round turn, and had better make haste back to their proper place, in front of the enemy, before they get themselves into a mortifying and disgraceful position.

THE LAWYERS' FUND.

The Treasurer of the Lawyers' Union Defence Committee, DANIEL LORD, Esq., states that it is intended to use the balance of the fund in hand for aid "to brethren who are in active service, and the families of those who may be disabled or fall." The fund is constantly being increased, the profession sustaining it with a liberality worthy of the objects it is intended to further. The Committee of Management are Messrs. Luther R. Marsh, Gilbert Dean, D. B. Eaton, W. S. Leonard and Henry Nicoll.

NEW MILITARY EXEMPTION.

Persons who were unable yesterday to file their exemption papers with the County Clerk, can do so up to the 15th of August, at Firemen's Hall, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-street.

THE NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This excellent institution has absolutely run out of funds, and urgently calls for aid from all who take an interest in its welfare. Its directors have expended all the means at their disposal in taking care of the immense number of sick and wounded who have been placed in their care, and it is to be hoped their appeal to the public will be generously responded to. Three hundred and twenty three disabled soldiers, who were quartered at these rooms, and who had been discharged, were forwarded to their homes during Thursday. A number of patients still remain. There is no hospital in the City where our sick and wounded heroes meet with greater kindness and more skillful treatment.

THE GARIBALDI GARDE MOBILE.

Mention has been made previously of the presence here of Col. JEROME GARIBALDI, nephew of the great Italian Liberator. Col. GARIBALDI has started the idea of organizing a *Gard Mobile*—a manageable reserve—which shall garrison all the forts and fortifications in the country, and so put at disposal for active operations the hundred thousand men now required for that duty. This reserve would all the while be progressing in drill and discipline, and, when needed, could be drafted off to any point where their presence would insure superiority. It is said the President favors the scheme. Col. GARIBALDI has had the military education and experience which would qualify him for the service he seeks.

FILLING UP REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

The wisdom of filling the ranks of the war-worn regiments now in front of the enemy, seems to be conceded on all hands. The Press advocates it; the army demands it; the Committee of the Common Council that went to Washington advise it, and rumor declares that Mr. LINCOLN decidedly favors it. It seems strange that men do not voluntarily contend for the honor of being first to seek the companionship and to share the honors of our brave veterans of Roanoke and the Peninsula; but they do not. They evidently prefer the new regiments. The most plausible reason accounting for this is the fear the men have of being retained in the service and consolidated when the time of the present members of these regiments has expired. Either they should be allowed to enlist for the two years yet to run of the time of the old regiments, or they should be authoritatively assured by personal pledge from ABRAHAM LINCOLN—who is the only man they will believe—that they shall then be retained as *nuclei* of such several regiments as they join, and be in turn the mentors of still newer recruits—that is, supposing any soldiers at all will be wanted two years hence, which is not probable. The Union will be restored long before then. The feelings and prejudices of volunteers must be consulted and removed, or we shall not get three hundred thousand of them as quickly as they are required. Yesterday a Committee, jointly representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the Common Council, and the other public bodies, and consisting of Judge WHITE, Messrs. SAMUEL SLOAN, DENNING DUER and Councilman ORTON, left for Albany, to consult upon the matter with Gov. MORGAN, and devise with him some means for enforcing the system which they believe best suited to meet the present emergency.

RECRUITING OFFICERS' COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed from the meeting of recruiting officers, which met at the Astor House a week ago, and of which Capts. Badger, Mouck, Stewart, Bowels, Doherty, Phelan and Batterson are members, waited yesterday upon Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee, to confer with him on the way to give a still greater impetus to enlistments for the new regiments. They complain that the Senatorial District Committees, instead of aiding them, are supplanting them with men who have not labored in the cause. They say they have freely spent their money, and used their best exertions to obtain men, and they naturally desire to be confirmed in the positions they have set out to obtain. Mr. DRAPER, in reply, said he was aware of the embarrassments from which they suffered, and was himself in favor of filling up the old regiments, instead of putting in the field new recruits, and increasing the number of officers unacquainted with active service.

OFFER FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE has offered to head with a subscription of $1,000 a fund for raising a special bounty for the benefit of volunteers for New-York Regiments in the field. Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM and other gentlemen expressed their willingness to liberally contribute for the same purpose. This is a move in the right direction, and is far better than waiting for official action.

CONVALESCENTS RETURNING TO THE WAR.

Yesterday morning, at the Park Barracks, sixteen recovered soldiers reported for duty. Four hundred convalescents are at Fort Hamilton, all belonging to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. They are anxious to return to the scene of their former exploits.

MONEY FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Since the 1st of this month, Paymaster TEN EYCK has settled with twelve hundred returned soldiers, at his office in State-street. Paymaster TRUMAN SMITH has paid, on descriptive lists, over $6,000 since the 17th of June. Yesterday $1,429 84 was forwarded, for State bounty, to Col. BLISS, to be paid to soldiers who had sent their descriptive lists to him.

THE PARK ENCAMPMENT.

Some fourteen or fifteen new tents were put up in the Park yesterday, and the place is as lively as it was a year ago. There is no cessation to the drumming and the usual scenes accompanying this picturesque way of recruiting. Volunteers come in quite freely.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The Sub-Committee of citizens appointed on Thursday evening, to communicate with Gov. MORGAN as to his wishes in regard to the raising of a regiment in the Second Senatorial District, attended to the duty delegated them, yesterday, and in reply received a confirmation of the appointment of Capt. COUCH as Colonel of the proposed regiment, and directions to proceed forthwith to raise the corps, as at first requested.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the Committee of citizens interested in raising Gen. SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade was held at headquarters, No. 341 Fulton-street, last evening, to report progress and devise ways and means to secure the early completion of the different regiments. Gen. CROOKS occupied the Chair, and there were present besides, Gen. Spinola, Col. Jordon, Messrs. Stranahan, Benson, Fuik, Belknap, Douglas, Spooner, Sillimas and others.

The Committee find no difficulty in raising all the money that may be necessary to complete the brigade, and therefore the only matter requiring special attention was the raising of men. There are about 1,500 men in all enrolled, and 2,500 more are wanted. Various propositions were considered, and the obstacles in the way of recruiting made known. The most serious obstacle experienced thus far has been the neglect to provide some means of paying the State and National bounty. The General Government has thus far made no provision to pay the advance of $2, to which every recruit, or every person bringing a recruit, is entitled by special act, and this occasions much difficulty. The authorities of the State have made arangements to pay the advance of $25 ordered by Gov. MORGAN, so that there will be no further difficulty from this quarter. The men, however, are paid with a check on an A bany bank, and in some instances they have been compelled to submit to a shave to get it cashed. This the Committee propose to remedy by an arrangement with one of the banks to pay the face of the checks—which will undoubtedly be done.

It is feared that the attempt to raise a regiment in the Second Senatorial District will materially interfere with the Empire Brigade, and a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the Senatorial Committee with a view to some harmonious action. Brooklyn has already nine regiments in the service, and, in the opinion of many, it will be about as much as can be done to raise three more regiments for the Empire Brigade. The Brooklyn regiments now in the field are as follows:

Fifth Artillery, Col. GRAHAM, stationed at Baltimore.
Thirteenth, Col. CLARK, at Suffolk, Va.
Fourteenth, Col. WOOD, at Fredericksburgh, Va.
Sixty-seventh, Col. ADAMS, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
Eighty-seventh, Col. DODGE, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
Forty-seventh, Col. MOORE, at Port Royal, S. C.
Forty-eighth, Col. BARTON, at Fort Pulaski, Ga.
Nineteenth, Col. MORGAN, at Key West.
Forty-seventh (militia,) Col. MESEROLE, at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Besides these whole regiments, whole companies for a number of other regiments have been recruited in Brooklyn, and Brooklynites are to be found in almost every New-York regiment in the field, in all estimated at about 15,000 persons. But, notwithstanding this large contribution of citizen soldiery, Brooklyn stands ready to furnish all that may be necessary.

The Empire Brigade is a fixed fact, and will, doubtless, be placed on a war footing at an early day. Leading citizens, of wealth and influence, irrespective of party, have taken hold of the matter, and together with the indomitable perseverance of Gen. SPINOLA, they know no such word as fail.

The following named officers have been appointed:

First Regiment—James Jourdon, Colonel James, R. Del Vecchio, Major; Lawrence Hanley Adjutant; James H. Cornwell, Quartermaster.

Second Regiment—Peter J. Claesen, Colonel; Chas. Prescott, Lieutenant-Colonel; Chas. H. Hitchcock, Major; David A. Bokee, Adjutant; Victor E. Steiger, Quartermaster; Pitkin B. Rice, Surgeon.

Third Regiment—Hale Kingsley, Colonel; John B. Leverich, Lieutenant-Colonel; Francis K. Braulik, Major; James J. Byrne, Adjutant.

Fourth Regiment—James C. Burke, Colonel; M. D. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel; Joseph E. Ebling, Quartermaster.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Gen. Lane Again in the Field—An Army to be Recruited in Kansas—All Loyal Men to be Received as Soldiers.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

In consequence of incorrect statements in some of your Eastern cotemporaries concerning the appointment which Gen. JIM LANE has recently received from the War Department, it becomes proper for me to make public the facts in the case, which I had telegraphed you two weeks ago, but subsequently suppressed at Gen. LANE'S personal request. Gen. LANE had not intended to make the matter public at present, but the War Department has given it publicity, apparently with a view of counteracting the disappointment already manifested at the Executive order about using the slaves of rebels as laborers, without providing for their freedom. The facts in the case are these: Some weeks ago the War Department gave Gen. LANE an appointment as Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, with full power to raise and equip volunteers, establish camps of instruction, draw on Quartermasters and Commissaries for transportation and supplies, and, in short, full power to raise an army in Kansas, and put it in fighting trim in the shortest possible time. It is expected that Gen. LANE will promptly establish camps near the Missouri line, and commence recruiting, advertising publicly that no loyal man be rejected on account of color, and fully carrying out the provisions of the new militia law, concerning the enlistment of negroes. It is shrewdly suspected, also, that Gen. LANE will not inquire very scrupulously whether his black recruits come from over the border or not, or if they do, whether they are supplied with free papers. It is the belief here that the establishment of his camp in Kansas will be the signal for a perfect slave exodus from Missouri, and that his negro regiments will be among the first to be fully equipped and in the field. LANE has orders from the Secretary of War to every officer in the Department of Kansas, requiring them to give him the heartiest coöperation in these movements. This will obviate all such difficulties as he experienced before. It is expected that LANE will have at least one white and two black regiments in the field within a fortnight after he commences. He leaves here on Saturday for the West, and will begin work at once. This commission is so arranged by the President and Secretary STANTON, as not to interfere with LANE'S seat in the Senate. It is understood that he will receive no formal General's commission, and take no military command from the Government; but after he raises this army, the strong probability is that he will take a commission in the State militia from the Governor of Kansas or some other State, and so enter active service without receiving a regular appointment from the President, which would forfeit his seat in the Senate. The whole matter is regarded here as evidence that the Administration is not so much afraid of arming negroes as had been supposed from its late exemption order.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

The Boston Race Meeting—Third Day.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

The third day's racing to-day has been fully up to the standard of the previous two days' excellent running. The day was warm, and pleasant, and the attendance as large as on the first day—the ladies being present in great numbers. Two races were set down for decision; the first, a single dash of two miles, handicap, for a purse of $300; and the other, a mile heat race, best three in five, for a purse of $400. For the former there were two entries—Mr. JOHN HUNTER'S br. c. *Sunshine*, dam imp. *Comfort*, 3 years, 99 pounds; and Mr. J. D. MCMANN'S ch. c. *Reporter*, 4 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Eclipse*, 104 pounds. Capt. T. G. MOORE'S br. m. *Laura Farris*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Murgrave*; and Dr. J. W. WELDON'S imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 years, by *Stockwell*, dam *Lanercost*, were the two horses entered for the second race.

Reporter was the favorite in the two-mile dash race, selling in $50 for $30, and *Sunshine* for $21, and at these odds a large amount of money was invested. As in all the previous races, however, the favorite was defeated, thus showing the "glorious uncertainty" of turf speculations.

THE RACE.

Sunshine went away with a lead of a length, and at the first turn had increased it to two lengths, but before reaching the quarter, in 37 seconds, *Reporter* passed him, and maintained the lead for a mile and a half, the mile being run in 1:37. Offers to bet $100 to $50 on *Reporter*, met with no response, as it appeared as if he had the race in hand. On the third quarter the rider of *Sunshine* called upon his horse, and challenging *Reporter*, deprived him of the lead, and outpacing him all the way up the home stretch, won a good race by two lengths, in 3:18.

For the mile heat race *Laura Farris* was freely backed at $50 to $20, but the friends of *Hillsborough* were shy in investing their cash.

First Heat—*Hillsborough* took the lead from the start, and without ever being headed, won the heat by a length and a half in 1:51½.

Second Heat—*Hillsborough* again made the running to the last turn, when *Laura* went up, and after a splendid race, the judge, unable to separate them, pronounced it a "dead heat," and the closest he had ever witnessed in his experience; time, 1:50.

Third Heat—A capital start, the non-favorite going in front on the first quarter, and keeping the lead until halfway up the home-stretch, when the old mare challenged, and defeating him in a few strides, came home a winner by two lengths, in 1:53.

Fourth Heat—*Laura* took the lead, and making the running at a killing pace, was ten lengths ahead at the quarter, twenty lengths at the half mile, and, shutting *Hillsborough* out on the last half, won the heat and race in 2:02.

To-morrow the greatest and most exciting race of the meeting comes off. This is a race of three-mile heats, for which the renowned *Idlewild*, *Wagram*, (the winner of the two-mile heat race in New-York,) and *Avalanche*, are entered. *Idlewild* is the favorite, $500 to $300 being bet on her winning, and these odds are taken to a very large amount. The race is expected to prove highly interesting, and a large attendance is anticipated.

SUMMARY.

Franklin Park Course, Boston, July 24; purs $300; two mile dash handicap.

John Hunter's br. c. *Sunshine*, 3 yrs., by *Balrownie*, 90 pounds	1
J. D. McMann's ch. c. *Reporter*, 4 yrs., by *Lexington*, 104 pounds	2

Time—34:8.

Same Day.—Purse $400; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Capt. Moore's br. m. *Laura Farris*, 6 yrs., by *Lexington*	2	0	1	1
D. Weldon's imp. b. c. *Hillsborough*, 4 yrs., by *Stockwell*	1	0	2	dist.

Time—1:51¾, 1:50, 1:53, 2:02.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA—THE EXCELSIORS BEATEN.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, played, yesterday, the first of three match games with the Union Club, of Morrisania, and were handsomely beaten—the score standing 12 for the Union to 4 for the Excelsiors. The champion Club, however, were short three of their first nine, whose places were filled by YOUNG, C. WHITING and L. BRAINARD—the two last sadly out of practice, and neither of the three ranked among the best players of the Club. The following was the score:

UNION, MORRISANIA.	Runs.	Outs.	EXCELSIOR, BROOKLYN.	Runs.	Outs.
Durell, 1st b	1	3	Creighton, p	1	2
Abrams, c	2	2	Russell, s. s	0	3
Hannegan, p	2	2	Leggett, c	1	2
Hyatt, 3d b	2	2	Polhemus, c. f	1	2
Beasford, l. f	3	1	Young, 2d b	0	3
Nicholson, r. f	2	1	C. Whiting, r. f	0	2
Pinckney, 2d b	1	2	Pearsal, 1st b	0	2
Collins, c. f	0	3	L. Brainard, l. f	0	1
Gaynor, s. s	0	2	A. Brainard, 2d b	1	1
	12	18		4	18

Scorer, Geo. H. Albro. | Scorer, S. S. Gregory.
UMPIRE—Mr. Wadsworth, of the Gotham Club.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Union	0	2	7	3	0	0—12
Excelsior	2	0	0	0	2	0—4

HOME RUNS—Creighton, 1; Abrams, 1.

Before the conclusion of the seventh innings, the descending torrents of rain compelled the calling of the game, and the Unions were of course declared the victors. The playing of the Excelsiors was hardly up to their standard. LEGGETT made a splendid catch of a tipped ball. PEARSALL, at first base, made several fine catches on the fly. CREIGHTON made a home run, which would, however, have been spoiled if HANNEGAN could have held the ball which was sent to him from the left field at a lightning pace. LEGGETT, however, made some unusually bad misses. CREIGHTON let one ball go by that everybody expected he would hold, and the fielding was, in general, remarkably bad.

Of the Unions, HANNEGAN showed splendid abilities. His pitching was calculated to make CREIGHTON look to his laurels, and he made several fine catches on the fly. His catching out RUSSELL on the fly on a foul ball was rewarded with well-deserved applause. PINCKNEY on the second base made several very good catches both on the fly and bound. COLLINS and DURELL both made good catches on the fly, and ABRAMS made a fine home run. The batting of the Unions was fully equal, if not superior, to the Excelsiors.

At the conclusion of the game, after the combatants had duly disposed of a plentiful collation and "fixins," Mr. LEGGETT surrendered the ball, with an appropriate tribute to the good play of the Unions. He ventured to hope that the Excelsiors would have better luck next time. Hon. DAVID MILLIKEN, President of the Unions, and likewise President of the National Association of Base Ball Players, received the ball with becoming modesty. He bore cheerful testimony to the gentlemanly deportment of the Excelsiors, and took occasion to compliment the Umpire. After mutual cheers and three for the Umpire, the company betook themselves to further jollity. Songs by Messrs. BASSFORD, WELCH and YOUNG were deservedly cheered. In spite of the unpropitious weather, the entire affair passed off with great *éclat*. The remaining games of the match will be watched with much interest by all base ball players.

Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 26.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* has arrived here from Fortress Monroe with 240 wounded from Richmond. Their names have already been published.

The following died on the passage: CHAS. SCHULTZ, Company G, Seventh New-York, and JOSEPH BUCKLEY, Twentieth Massachusetts.

The released prisoners while in Richmond were all well treated by the officers and men of the rebel army. The troops from Mississippi and Georgia were specially kind in their treatment of the prisoners.

United States Treasury Notes were eagerly taken by the rebels. Baltimore notes were also taken by them, but were looked upon with distrust.

PERSONAL.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, for a wonder, applauds the calling of Gen. Halleck to Washington, and for these reasons: "He will be under the influence of the President who, by this time, must be thoroughly tired of nigger-catching and ditch-digging. He will be obedient to the laws which may force him to act sometimes against his will. And he will be within the reach of that now exasperated public opinion which demands that a more vigorous and effective policy than that displayed in the Peninsula, or that which suffered Beauregard to escape from Corinth, shall be adopted. And last of all, we know that in this matter the President has not acted without full and unreserved consultation with his friends, most of whom entertain what many characterize as extreme views as to the way in which the war should be carried on. With his and their decision we are for the present content; and until we see new Orders No. 3 cropping out, and new intrenchments beginning to rise, we shall permit no slight thing to wring from us a complaint."

—While Gen. Halleck was at Corinth, he and the members of his Staff suffered greatly from dysentery, which defied medical skill. Attention was finally called to the quality of the water which was used, and a careful investigation of the well disclosed the truth at the bottom—a number of shells, balls, broken muskets, Confederate uniforms, spoiled provisions, and other articles too numerous to mention. The obnoxious sediments were, of course, promptly removed, and since then the bowel complaints of the General and the members of his Staff have ceased.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes from Washington: "As for Gen. Pope, he seems to be very fond of hotel life. He hangs about Willard's as many of our Generals used to do—in the genuine McDowell style—but perhaps it is not his fault. In complaining this morning upon the subject, I was assured that Gen. Pope was anxious to be with his troops, but that he was ordered to remain here by the President. If this is true, no one can blame him for making the best possible use of his time, and reading newspapers at Willard's is a good employment of a portion of it."

—John Ash, Jr., an Englishman, 44 years of age, and a bar-keeper by profession, worth several thousand dollars, committed suicide in Troy, a few days since, by taking chloroform and laudanum. Unrequited affection drove him to the deed.

—Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of this City, has offered $25 apiece to the first forty citizens of Guilford, Conn., who will enlist in the Lyon regiment now organizing in New-Haven. Mr. Chittenden is a native of Guilford.

—Hon. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Member of Congress from Steuben, has accepted the command of the new regiment to be raised in that and Chemung counties. Hon. A. S. Diven will probably be appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

—A man named Thomas McDuff, aged 31 years suddenly dropped dead in a drinking saloon in Bellaville, N. J., on Saturday last. He was generally temperate, but had been drinking on the day in question. Heart disease was the immediate cause of his death.

—Capt. Wilson, U. S. N., has arrived in Memphis, to take command of the fleet before the City. Lieut. McGunnegle, who has heretofore discharged this duty, has been obliged to ask a short leave of absence to recruit his health.

—A rebel spy, named Burroughs, has been arrested in Chicago. The proofs of his guilt are conclusive. What shall be done with him?

—About two thousand contrabands have sought the protection of Gen. Phelps, at New-Orleans, and they receive it.

—Col. James McQuade, of the Fourteenth Regiment, is at home in Utica on sick leave; but he is busy recruiting his regiment as well as his health.

—Hon. B. F. Hallett is suffering from an attack of asthma. The report first circulated in Boston was that he had been struck with paralysis.

—Senator Wilson has reached Boston. His health is not yet reestablished.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with eng

THE ARMY AT CORINTH.

Gen. Halleck's Departure for the East—His Future Duties—His Farewell Orders—Extent of Gen. Grant's Command.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CORINTH, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Western Department this morning formally gave up the position he has held during the last eight months, and departed for the North. It was expected that on so momentous an occasion, some voluntary or ex-officio demonstration would be made by the portion of the army in this vicinity. But nothing of the kind occurred. No pomp or circumstance of any description attended the departure. The General, accompanied by his Staff, quietly walked from his headquarters to the depot, where a special train was in waiting, which was entered after some hand-shaking with a few officers who had appeared to take leave, and got into motion at 8 A. M. The whole was a rather chilling affair. The quietness of the departure was undoubtedly in accordance with the well-known dislike of ostentation of Gen. HALLECK.

It is now generally understood here that Gen. HALLECK goes to Washington via St. Louis. The part he is to perform in the East is not, as stated by Northern papers, the succession of Secretary STANTON, but the assumption of the supreme control, under the supervision of the President, of the movements of the Federal armies in every part of the Union, to be, in reality, the *de facto* Commander-in-Chief of the National forces. The conditions upon which he accepted his new position, tendered him by the President with the approbation of the whole Cabinet, through Gov. SPRAGUE, was, of course, unknown. The characteristics of Gen. HALLECK, however, warrant the supposition that he accepted only upon the assurance of the utmost freedom of action.

Of his Staff, only Gen. CULLUM, Col. KELTON, and an Aid-de-Camp, left with him this morning. The other members remain here to "wind up business," after which they will return to St. Louis, where the Central Bureau of the Western Department will continue to be located.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. HALLECK caused to be issued the following valedictory address to the Western armies:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, Miss., July 16, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 162.—The Major-General commanding the Department, in giving up the immediate command of the troops now in the field and heretofore constituting the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi and Southwest, desires to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions during the present campaign. As separate corps, they won the memorable victories of Mill Spring, Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, New-Madrid and Island No. 10, and when partially united they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburgh, and drove him from his intrenchments at Corinth. In the latter of these operations, and in the labor repairing railroads which the enemy had destroyed, the Commanding General bears personal testimony of the good conduct of the troops, and of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which they endured the fatigues and hardships necessary to secure the great objects of the campaign. The soldiers of the West have done nobly their duty, and proved themselves equal to any emergency. The Commanding General desires to express to the commanders of army corps, and their subordinate officers, his warmest thanks for their cordial cooperation on all occasions.

Soldiers! You have accomplished much toward crushing out this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is believed, under the Providence of God, you will soon bring the war to a close, and be able to return in peace to your families and homes.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, A. A. G.

Simultaneously with the address, the following order was promulgated. It will be seen that Gen. GRANT's command has been largely extended, although he is not the full successor, as some supposed he would be at the time of his arrival here, to the authority of Gen. HALLECK. The armies of the Ohio and Southwest remain independent of his command, as well as their respective sphere of operations:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, July 16, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 161.—1. Brig.-Gen. MCLEAN is assigned to the command of paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks.

2. The District of West Tennessee, Major-Gen. GRANT commanding, will include the Districts of Cairo and Mississippi, that part of the State of Mississippi occupied by our troops, and that part of Alabama which may be occupied by the troops of his particular command, including the forces heretofore known as the army of the Mississippi.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, A. A. G.

HOW THE REBELS SECURE SECRETS.

A Memphis correspondent, under date of the 18th, relates the following incident of the ingenious manner in which a rebel telegraph operator read Gen. HALLECK's dispatches for four days:

The telegraph line, between Memphis and Corinth, is exceedingly important. Gen. HALLECK's messages to Commodore DAVIS, Gen. CURTIS, and the commandant of this post, have all passed over it. Little of the line is guarded, but of late the rebels have refrained from cutting the wires. Their unusual amiability is now explained; they found a better use for it!

For a week the Memphis operators have detected something wrong in the working of the instruments, and surmised that some outsider was sharing their telegraphic secrets. They communicated this suspicion to the Superintendent at Corinth, who promised to keep a sharp look out.

Yesterday they discovered that their uninvited confidant could talk, as well as listen. The transmission of a message was suddenly interrupted by the ejaculation, "O, pshaw!" A moment after it was again broken with "Hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS!"

Individuality shows itself as well in telegraphing as in the footstep, or in hand writing. Mr. HALL, one of the Memphis operators, instantly recognized the performer, not by his tune, but by his time, as a young man formerly in Buffalo, and other Northern offices, but now employed by the Confederates. Mr. HALL surprised him by replying promptly, "ED. SAVILLE, if you don't want to be hung, you had better leave! Our cavalry is closing in on both sides of you!"

There was a little pause, and then the reply: "How in the world did you know me? However, I've been here four days, and learned all we want to know. As this is becoming rather a tight place, I think I will leave. You'll see me again when you least expect it. Good bye, boys!"

The rebel operator made good his escape. He had cut the wire, inserted a piece of his own, and by a pocket instrument been reading our official dispatches. Some of the utmost importance, giving the very information most desired by the rebels, were passing, and, as they were not in cipher, he must have received them. One from Gen. HOVEY, commandant of this post, in reply to a question from Gen. HALLECK, stated the precise number of our available men in Memphis, (only about 3,000,) and their exact location!

The ill effect of this exposure of our weakness has been guarded against as far as possible. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has already started for Memphis, with two of the three divisions under his command, and will arrive to-day. So we are in no special danger of a rebel dash.

This brilliant and audacious telegraphic feat was performed between here and Moscow, only twenty-two miles distant, and probably within fifteen miles of Memphis!

—Some inhuman mother, who had not the fear of God and the laws of Canada before her eyes, on Thursday night deposited in the cars of the night express train, on the Great Western Railroad, going east from Detroit, a beautiful little male child, accompanied by a bundle of clothes. On approaching Chatham, Conductor Willis discovered the contraband freight, and put it off the cars at that station. It was carried to the town authorities at Chatham, who refused to receive it. The child was then carried back to the station, and deposited on a bench, where the good ladies of Chatham furnished it with milk. The Railway Company will no doubt be obliged to provide for it. One of the railway wags has already christened it "Night X. Press."

LAW REPORTS.

The Conveyance of Real Estate—Delivery of Possession.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Peter Morris vs. *T. J. Walsh et al.*—This action was brought to cancel a contract for the building of 24 houses in that part of Forty-second-street known as Morris-place. The plaintiff obtained judgment against the defendant by default, and application was subsequently made to open the default, which was granted conditionally. By the judgment the contract was adjudged canceled, and the defendant was required to execute a release and conveyance of the premises, and also to deliver up the possession and the keys of the houses. A copy of the judgment was served upon the defendant on June 11, and on the 1st instant an order to show cause was granted why an attachment should not issue against Walsh for contempt. The attachment was granted, and on the return day defendant's counsel moved to set it aside upon several grounds—among others that a certified copy of the judgment should have been served with the order to show cause, and that no demand had been made by the plaintiff, who was appointed Receiver, for the delivery of the property. The defendant's counsel contended that unless personal demand was made, the defendant could not be put in contempt, and cited the case of *Panton vs.* Zebley, 19 How. 394, in support of this proposition. Counsel took the further ground that if was the duty of the plaintiff, and not the defendant, to have drawn the conveyance and present it to the defendant with a demand that he execute it, and until that was done, the defendant would not be guilty of contempt; and as to the delivery of possession of the premises, counsel contended that possession only followed the execution of the conveyance, and that the mere delivery of possession would not give a title to the premises. The Court held that the defendant was guilty of contempt in not delivering possession, but he was not guilty of contempt in not executing the conveyance, as it was the duty of the plaintiff to draw the conveyance and tender it to defendant for execution. The Court refused to set aside the attachment. A. H. Reavey, for motion; D. M. Porter, opposed.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs—A Soldier Sent Home to His Mother.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Matter of George Bogue.—The petitioner alleged that he had been enlisted to go off to the wars when under age, and his affidavit showed him to be only seventeen years old. His infancy was considered established, and he was discharged, greatly to his delight.

Landlord and Tenant—Non-Payment of Rent Justified.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Wallace vs. *Hollister.*—This was an action to recover the balance of a year's rent for premises let by the plaintiff to the defendant, at $650 per annum. Of the $650 the defendant paid $368 50, but refused to pay the balance, on the allegation that there was an express stipulation between him and the plaintiff that the roof should be made perfectly tight and rain-proof, and that the defendant had suffered losses in his segar stock, in consequence of the leaky condition of the roof. It was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for the defendant.

Genet & Goepp for plaintiff; Bogardus & Brown for defendant.

Vendor and Purchaser—Let Both "Beware."

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Charles Brody vs. *Mary C. Davis, alias Mrs. Andrew Carroll.*—This action, reported in the TIMES of the 22d inst., was brought to recover the value of a cluster diamond pin, alleged to have been sold by plaintiff to defendant. On trial it appeared that the defendant returned the pin to the plaintiff, but that he afterwards sold it to the defendant's husband. The verdict was for the defendant and $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68, Cou.	97	85 Bk. of the Republic. 90
3,000	do.	96¾	10 Metropolitan Bank. 97
2,500	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	96	32 Bank of America...107¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99¾	28 Penn. Coal Co. 95
29,000	do.	99½	200 Pacific Mail Sp. Co.110½
33,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99	150 do. 110
2,500	U.S.6s, '81, Oregon W. Loan, ¾-year	97	50 do. 110¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	86¾	30 do. 109½
12,000	do.	87	150 N. Y. Central Rd... 92½
3,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr certs.,	98¾	350 do. 92¾
3,000	U. S. 5s '71, Cou.	86½	100 do. s10 92¾
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103	100 do. s60 92¾
2,000	Nash. 6 ₱ ct. 1st m. bds.	93	100 do. s60 92¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..s30	50½	300 Erie Railway 33¾
16,000	do.	50¾	700 do. 34
5,000	do. s10	50¾	50 Erie Railway pref... 62¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s. b30	47	100 do. 62¾
3,000	do.	46¾	100 Hudson River R. R. 44½
1,000	Mo. 6s 1ss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	60	100 Harlem Railroad.... 14¾
500	Cal. State 7s.....	95	100 do. b30 15¾
4,000	do.	95½	300 Harlem preferred.... 35¾
4,000	E.R. 4th M. B. s10	88½	100 Michi. Central R. R. 59½
1,000	Mich. So. & Mg..	82	50 do. b30 59¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	92½	50 do. s10 59¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	63	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 25
7,000	do.	62	50 do. s10 25
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	105	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b. 66¾
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93	100 do. b30 66¾
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B	91	100 do. s60 66¾
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	92½	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 21¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. B	107	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.. 68¾
8,000	American Gold..	117	200 Clev. & Toledo R.. 47¾
50,000	do.	117¾	300 do. 47¾
50,000	do.	117½	100 do. s10 47¾
60,000	do.	117¾	200 do. b30 47¾
50,000	do. s30	117	100 Chi. & Rock I. R. s30 63¾
20,000	do. s30	117¾	150 do. b30 63½
5,000	do. b60	117¾	200 do. 63¾
50,000	do. b30	117¾	15 N. J. Central R.... 132
5,000	do. s10	117¾	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R. 31¾
5,000	do. s10	117¾	100 do. 31¾
10,000	do.	117¾	50 do. 31

SATURDAY, July 26—P. M.

The Gold market continued under much excitement to-day, as for the previous two days. The turn this forenoon was in the upward direction. The first sales at the Board of Brokers were at 117 ₱ cent., the closing sales at 117¾ ₱ cent. After the Board, on the Street, sales were made at 117¼@117¾ ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange Board resolved this morning that, after the present date, *no time sales of Gold* will be recognized. The future printed transactions on the official list will hereafter be exclusively for cash. The sales of Exchange on London closed firmer for the mail this forenoon—129½@130 ₱ cent. The shipments of Gold to-day amount to $784,500.

The Stock Market was ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower on Government securities, New-York Central, and most of the Western shares; Erie shares of both classes ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower. The market in the afternoon closed steady in prices, without much business on the Street.

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99	Bank of the Republic.	89
Mechanics'	103	Metropolitan	97
America	107¾	Continental	85
Greenwich	140	Marine	107
State of N. New-York..	90	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange.	90	Park	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s.....	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75.....	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	99	LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	21
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	99	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	94
New-York Cen. 7s, '64.	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts.....	60
New-York Cen. 7s, '76.	109¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	47
New-York 7s Conv. '76.	109¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds.	28
Erie firsts, '68.....	107	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	76
Erie seconds, '64.....	107	Lack. & W. Bonds.....	102½
Erie seconds, '59.....	105	Bel., Lack. & W. 3ds...	105
Erie thirds, '83.....	98	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	92¾
Erie fourths, '60.....	88½	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	62
Erie fifths, '68.....	82	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds.	75
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	85	Mill. & Pr. Du. Ch. firsts	93
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85.	105½	Gal. & Chic. firsts.....	104¾
Hudson thirds '75.....	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts ext...	105¾
Harlem firsts, 69-73....	105½	Gal. & Chic. seconds....	102½
Harlem thirds, '68.....	82	Chic. & Rock I. firsts..	101
Mich. Cen., 8 ₱c., '69-72.	104	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	91
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. '82..	107	Pitts Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	92½
N. Ind., Gosh. Line.....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds....	77¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. ₱ c.	99		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $464,027 56, including $204,000 for Customs; payments, $966,235 67; balance, $8,223,733 48.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 86 bbls. Ashes, 20,950 bbls. Flour, 302 bbls. and 370 bags Corn Meal, 255,381 bushels Wheat, 79,658 bush. Corn, 14,400 bushels Rye, 14,908 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Malt, 2,277 pkgs. Provisions, and 968 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and fair request, at $6 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 470 bbls., including 447 bbls. Pots and 23 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, within a range of from 45c.@47c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in good request, at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, both for shipment and home use, and prices have advanced 10c. ₱ bbl. from the lowest figures of yesterday, the market closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 95@$5 20; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is improving. Sales 1,750 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 95@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 1,600 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 45 and Bunch do. at $3 25—closing with 5c.@10c. ₱ box higher rates asked by holders.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 221,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, at $1 37@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western (Winter) at $1 27½@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 18½ ₱ bushel. Corn is active and a shade higher. Sales, since our last, 138,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@52c. for unsound do. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 78c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales, 7,200 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 46½c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Produce at Montreal, by Rail and River, Jan. 1 to July 25.

	1862.	1861.
Ashes, bbls.	17,395	14,618
Flour, bols.	613,629	498,125
Wheat, bush.	3,848,345	3,603,644
Indian Corn, bush.	710,805	141,999
Barley, bush.	21,349	9,483
Peas, bush.	234,995	671,444
Oatmeal, bbls.	1,819	13,270
Oats, bush.	9,650	49,574

Exports of Breadstuffs from Montreal, vid St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston, Jan. 1 to July 25.

	1862.	1861.
Ashes, bbls.	14,515	10,723
Flour, bbls.	293,998	372,127
Wheat, bush.	3,045,868	3,111,957
Indian Corn, ...	443,772	522,189
Barley, bush.		600
Peas, bush.	397,374	1,156,107
Oatmeal, bbls	2,496	24,800
Oats, bush.		301,865

HAY—North River bale is plenty and heavy, today, at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been heavy, during the past week, having amounted to 73,290 hides and 125 bales do., including one cargo of 59,700 hides from San Francisco, the largest shipment ever received from that port. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—In this description there has been less doing this week than during the past two or three, the trade manifesting extreme reluctance toward paying the prices demanded by holders. The sales, though light, have been made at full rates. The arrival of the large cargo of Californias late in the week had a quieting influence, and the market closes devoid of animation, though without any abatement in the views of importers. As most of the Hides received from foreign ports have to be remitted for in specie or sterling exchange, holders contend they cannot afford to sell at less than asking rates, taking currency at its depreciated value. *Wet Salted Hides*—Domestic Slaughters continue in good demand, both for consumption and exportation, but sales are greatly restricted by the meagre supply. For Upper Leather Hides there continues a moderate inquiry, principally for South America Dry Kips, at full prices. *Calcutta Stock*—The demand for Buffaloes continues, but owing to the extreme views of holders, sales are prevented. Cows are also in good request at advanced rates, but the meagre supply restricts transactions." Week's sales, 20,500 hides, including 1,600 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., at 24½c., cash, usual selection; 2,300 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 23c., cash, usual selection; 5,600 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 dry California, 23 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 600 dry Vera Cruz, 22 lbs., at 15c., cash, as they run; 1,800 dry salted Para, 25 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 dry Rio Grande Kip, 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,000 City and Country Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., at 8c.@8¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 382,200, (same time last year, 519,400—year before, 339,900,) and 360 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock includes 140,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips,) 43,900 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 17,600 dry Orinoco, 60,000 dry California, 1,700 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,800 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 4,500 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 2,800 dry Matamoras, 3,400 dry Tampico, 21,500 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz, 17,400 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 37,200 dry Gambia and Bissau, 8,000 dry Minos, 2,100 dry New-Orleans, 1,800 dry salted Bahia, 2,000 salted Pernambuco, 1,000 dry from Marseilles, 1,200 dry from Liverpool, 9,800 wet salted California, 3,000 wet salted Western, 440 wet salted Horse, 500 wet salted Rio Grande Cow, 485 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Our market continues quite active, at advancing prices. Prime tannages of plump leather are in eager request. Both sales and receipts have been large; however, the stock is gradually becoming reduced, especially so in desirable kinds. The inquiry for the Southwestern States continues fair; a few sales were made to dealers in the far Western Territories. *Oak Sole*—The demand continues active for all descriptions, and the stock of desirable leather is much reduced. At Philadelphia prime heavy leather has become somewhat speculative, and rates are advancing for this description. The New-York market has purchased considerably—chiefly of middle weights. Week's receipts of sole leather about 82,000 sides. Liverpool, July 11—"Foreign tanned leather—The arrivals of American leather continue to a moderate extent, and for best heavy hemlock sides there is a ready sale at about late prices. Inferior parcels are also saleable at slightly lower rates. For Buffaloes there has been rather more inquiry. There have been no imports of Australian leather."

MOLASSES.—Sales to-day, 291 hhds., including Porto Rico at 42c.@44c., English Island on private terms, Cuba Muscovado at 34½c., and Clayed Cuba on private terms, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots of Spirits Turpentine at $1 90 ₱ gallon, and strained Resin at $14 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, and Mess is decidedly firmer. Sales 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $10 75 @$11, closing at $10 90@$11 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 5¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is in fair request at steady rates; sales, 1,070 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef salable and buoyant; sales 350 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling freely, at 5¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 1,250 bags East India at $6@6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 500 bags Pepper at 19¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—The week's business Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Goat there has been an animated inquiry throughout the week, and especially during the latter part sales have been large, at very full prices. The market has been entirely cleared of desirable Mexican, and with the exception of a moderate supply of Curacoa, which are not at present offered, is entirely bare of heavy skins, to which the demand is principally confined. We report sales of 22,500 Matamoras, 250 lbs. average, at 45c.; 17,000 Vera Cruz, 195 lbs. average, at 41c.; 30,000 Buenos Ayres, 160 lbs. average, and 3,000 Payta, at 31c. cash. About 50 bales Cape Good Hope and Cheaped hands on private terms, and about 100 bales Tampico, at 46c., the latter a resale. Deer continues as last noted—in good request at very full prices, with a very light supply on hand."

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at rising prices. Sales to-day 2,100 hhds., including Cuba at 8c.@9¼c., and New-Orleans at 9c.@10¾c.; and 576 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 9c.@10 11-16c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively request at buoyant rates.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is brisker and dearer. Other kinds are in moderate request. Sales, since our last, 643 hhds. Kentucky at 10¾c.@18c.; 67 cases Seed Leaf at 10¾c.@14c.; and 81 bales Esmeralda on private terms.

WOOL—Has been in active request, to meet the wants of manufacturers and on speculation, and prices have favored sellers, decidedly. The week's sales include 65,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, at from 48c.@55c., chiefly at 50c.@55c.; 50,00 lbs. do. super and extra pulled, at 48c.@53c.; 1,000 bales Donskoi and 200 bales East India, on private terms; 250 bales Cordova, part washed, at 32c.@32½c.; 150 bales Mestiza, part unwashed, at 26c.@27c.; 100 bales Persian, at 19c.@20c.; 80 bales Spanish Mountain, at 15c., and 6,000 lbs. Mediterranean, at 33c. ₱ lb., the market closing buoyantly. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of about 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, inlots, at 50c.@55c. net, mostly at 53c.@55c. ₱ lb., the latter tub, which is now the uniform asking rate for that description. Wool men estimate the clip of Ohio, this year, to be about 13,000,000 lbs., being 2,000,000 lbs. greater than the clip of last year. Three-fourths have been sold at 48c.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 450 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@29c., chiefly at 28¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d. @12d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Gloucester—A brig with Wheat, in bulk, at 13¼d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 440 tons, to Melbourne: a vessel, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, to Liverpool; a brig, 370 tons, to Lisbon, Staves; an Argentine bark, 344 tons, to Rio Janeiro; a Br. brig, 377 tons, from Norfolk to Demerara, hhds. Staves, on private terms; a ship, 939 tons, to Havre, Wheat, 24c.; a bark, 484 tons, to Liverpool, £1,500; a ship, 1,041 tons, to Antwerp, 40s. ₱ ton—afterwards engaged 36,000 Wheat at 14¾d., 600 Coffee 45s., and 2,000 Flour, 4s. 3d.; a Br. brig, 180 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,000; a brig, 274 tons, to Malaga and back, $3,600; a bark, 322 tons, to Tarragona, with privilege of two other ports and back to New-York, $4,600; a Br. brig, 175 tons, to Vera Cruz and back from Minatitlan to New-York, $2,600; a schr., 172 tons, to the Spanish Main, $1,100, and back from South side Cuba, Sugar 40c.; a Br. schr., 1,200 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,400; a schr., 167 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,500; one, 138 tons, from Inagua to New-York, Salt, 9c.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 25, 1862.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

1 lot W. S. 3d-av., 20.11 north of 123d st. $4,000
1 lot S. S. 52d-st., 376.8 east of 3d-av. 1,000

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington.	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool ..	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (vid Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER, UNDER 40, IS SEEKING a sensible wife: he is of undoubted respectability, character and habits; engaged in business, and the possessor of a moderate property; the lady must be educated and refined, good looking, and of an amiable and affectionate disposition, a thorough housekeeper, and between 25 and 30; he seeks a fond, true woman, one who would make home happy; being thoroughly sincere, he desires replies dictated in the same spirit only; they will be honorably treated; residents of New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address A. B. C., New-York Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Ormond-place, Brooklyn. Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will, by particular request, repeat his sermon of last Sunday evening, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—*The Present Duty of the Nation.* Ecclesiastes, x, 10: "If the iron be blunt and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength—but wisdom is profitable to direct."

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the fourth sermon on the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Flow

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President.	
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.	

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, NOS. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45	
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62	
Total premiums	$532,413 07	
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$397,580 39	
Losses and expenses	$219,084 68	
Return premiums	51,416 94	
Re-insurances	23,276 38	
	$293,777 98	

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	
		$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$941,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend of* SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the ousstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.
DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,	
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.	

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 16th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND LIBRARIES bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,

Bought and sold by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) pe. Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 113 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, convened at the quarters of the regiment, Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, July 18, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our late comrade Charles F. Van Duzer, more recently of the Twenty-First United States Infantry, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his company at the battle of Gaines' Hill, before Richmond. *And Whereas*, desirous to express to his bereaved relatives our sympathy for their deep affliction, we, the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, unite in tendering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Van Duzer we have lost a comrade who, during his long connection with this Company, won by his amiable and kindly bearing, his genial humor and manliness of character, both the high esteem and affection of all his fellow members. He was not less marked for his soldierly than for his manly qualities, and whilst we could not but regret his parting with us for a time to assume a higher military position, our regret is now turned to sorrow by the news of his sudden death.

Resolved, That deep and keen as may be the grief of parents over the death of a beloved son, that grief should be somewhat assuaged by the knowledge that death had met their son in the path of duty and of honor. If in this dark hour, when brave spirits are needed by our struggling country, we feel proud that men of bravery of soul have gone out from among us, how much greater should be the pride of the relatives of such men, even if the heroic action should be at the cost of a patriot's life While, therefore, we sorrow with the sorrowed, with all the patriots of our land we unite in the thought, that if our friend is dead he has died gloriously.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be placed on record by this company.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY T. TEER,	LEWIS M. CARNES,
EDWARD COZZENS,	W. S. WOOD,
T. B. MUSGRAVE,	WALTER CONGDON.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COOLEY & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 26.) New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia,, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-r.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married or those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free to every one on receipt of 25 cents north of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, Price 50 cents, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av, from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 686 Hudson-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 13TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals not accompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to

H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, JULY 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862.

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street:

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Fifty-seventh-street, south side of Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street. Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Stories About Affairs at Suffolk.

Terrible Accident in Fort Moultrie.

ABOUT THE BLOCKADE.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our files of Southern papers we make additional entertaining extracts. The reading columns of these journals speak for themselves; the advertising columns show that deserters still leave the rebel ranks in droves; that hundreds are dying from disease as well as from wounds received in battle; that substitutes to perform military service are in brisker demand than ever; that the conscript law is sweeping every man able to bear arms into the Confederate army; and that thieves are doing brisk work in the larger towns and cities. It is also a fact worth noticing that the Richmond papers publish full reports of the speech recently delivered in Congress by Senator CHANDLER, and make all they can of the revelations therein placed at their disposal.

INTERESTING STORIES FROM SUFFOLK.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 22.

From two ladies who have recently reached here, and through other reliable sources, we have obtained some interesting information from Suffolk, Va.

The number of Yankee forces now there is estimated at 8,000, but their efficiency is not regarded as being at all valuable, either by their own officers or persons who have recently inspected them. The great majority of these forces are said to be in a very filthy, dirty condition, and the beautiful Union uniform, which, when the war commenced, was so much the boast of Yankee correspondents everywhere, is now in tatters, and has been so stained by mud and besprinkled with dust, that ABE LINCOLN'S hirelings look like anything else than soldiers, so far as appearances are concerned.

On Wednesday afternoon last, during what purported to be a *dress* parade, the heat was so intense that nearly three hundred of the patriots fell from sheer exhaustion, and had to be borne from the drill ground to the shade. *Coup de soleil* occurs almost daily, and one of the Yankee officers remarked to our informant that, if this was a fair specimen of the "Sunny South," he thought the sooner the Union patriots got out of Dixie's land the better.

GEN. MANSFIELD and VAN WEBBER are both at Suffolk, the former in supreme command. There are two Military Governors, or Provost-Marshals, viz., PAUL DE KAY and a Dutchman named VAN WEBBER, a brother of the General. They are both much disposed to use their authority, and in many instances are not slow in abusing it.

Three of LINCOLN'S soldiers in Suffolk have practically illustrated GREELEY'S peculiar doctrine of love for the negro, by uniting themselves in marriage to negro women of the town. They profess great devotion to their newly-found brides, and say they intend taking them to the North and educating them. It was thought by some that the recent unprecedented hot spell would bring about a temporary divorcement of the amalgamationists, from *bed*, if not from board, but such has not been the case. It is now conceded by those who know the blackamoor brides, that if the Yankees can tolerate them they can stand anything.

The Episcopal church has been seized by the Yankees, and a member of the Dutch Reformed persuasion, from Massachusetts, officiates in the pulpit every Sabbath. This disgracer of the sacerdotal robes whom he has assumed, boards with a negro slave whose master has left the place, and parades the streets daily arm in arm with a free black. His congregation is composed chiefly of negroes, the Yankees urging as a reason for not waiting upon this pastor's pulpit ministrations, that they have no faith whatever in the professed piety of the creature. The negroes have become very bold and insolent, from the dangerous teachings of this preacher—Yankee Dutch Reformed. As an evidence, we are reliably informed, that a few days since, while some three or four well-known citizens of Suffolk were engaged in conversation on the street, a negro fellow came up and remarked, "Gemmen, you hab neber heer'd de gospil preached in all its purity; if you want to, you must cum to de 'Piscopal church next Sabbath, and hear *our* pastor." The vestry of the church has been converted into a regular drinking hole, and all the day through, Yankee officers can be seen slipping in and out, who unblushingly state to all, that they have been in to "wet their whistle."

The Yankees have been in a continual state of alarm ever since the disastrous overthrow of MCCLELLAN, and anticipating an attack, have thrown up fortifications near Suffolk, and mounted heavy guns. Many of their pickets have been suprised and killed by daylight, and scores have fallen by unknown hands during the night time. It is stated that they now send out no pickets at night, the Yankee soldiers declaring that they will not risk their lives by attempting the performance of such dangerous duty.

The Yankee Generals at Suffolk have appropriated the handsome residence of NATHANIEL RIDDICK, Esq., and now use the building and furniture exclusively for their own accommodation. The farm of Mr. RIDDICK, near Suffolk, has also been visited by the vandals, and everything of value, even to the bacon left for the subsistence of Mr. R.'s servants by himself, stolen and consumed. A faithful old servant man, who was entrusted with the care of the place by Mr. RIDDICK, protested against the theft, but his protestations were disregarded.

The chief and most active friend of the Yankees in Suffolk is a creature named GEORGE WASHINGTON SINGLETON, who came to the town a few years ago, and has since earned a somewhat precarious subsistence by fishing, hunting and illegal traffic with negroes. Of this latter he was always suspected, but positive proof could never be procured. SINGLETON rendered himself somewhat conspicuous by his much-vaunted secession proclivities, at a time when it was thought to be a matter of some debate, whether Virginia would secede or remain in the Union. When the ordinance of secession was passed, SINGLETON became almost frantic with joy, and in the exuberance of his jubilant feelings, threw his hat so high in the air that it fell into the river, and never was reclaimed, and the people enjoyed a hearty laugh at his expense. On another occasion, when the people attempted to obstruct the channel of the Nansemond River, and a boat was by inattention scuttled and sunk in the wrong place, SINGLETON became exceedingly indignant, declared the party had done the deed intentionally, and proposed lynch law as the penalty of such gross carelessness. Now, the base creature cicerones the Yankees into every hole and corner of the place, professes undying devotion to the "Stars and Stripes," and tells the invaders that he had long prayed for their coming. Such duplicity will neve its reward, and we hope the Yankees will become acquainted with the antecedents of this double traitor.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT FORT MOULTRIE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Our community will be deeply pained to learn that, yesterday afternoon, during the progress of some experiments in artillery practice at Fort Moultrie, a 32-pounder, which had been rifled and "banded," and with which the troops were firing at an iron-plate target, burst, with terrible results to the officers and soldiers standing near the piece.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS M. WAGNER was very severely wounded in the thigh and ankle.

Lieut. T. LAMAR WARDLAW was also very severely wounded.

Capt. VALENTINE and some other officers were slightly wounded.

Private HUGH BENTON was killed.

Privates J. HUDSON, M. MCDANIEL, G. W. ADAMS and C. C. FLEMING were wounded.

We understand that Brig.-Gen. W. D. SMITH was present at the time the explosion took place.

Dr. OGIER was soon in attendance upon the wounded.

A subsequent number of the *Mercury* says:

"We greatly regret to announce that Lieut.-Col. WAGNER suffered amputation of his left leg above the knee, immediately upon his removal to Charleston, night before last. Dr. OGIER performed the operation, assisted by Doctors ROBERTSON and MITCHELL.

The loss of Col. WAGNER'S services at this juncture, even for a time, is a public calamity. As Chief of Ordnance of this District, on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. PEMBERTON, he had the immediate superintendence and direction of the harbor works and batteries around Charleston, with their equipments and location of guns. And his indefatigable energy, coupled with his knowledge of artillery, his accuracy, system and good practical judgment, rendered him preeminently useful.

It is just a month since, at the Secessionville Battery, after the fall of Col. LAMAR, he showed his cool skill in the management of the men and guns, and his game qualities, by holding the battery for two hours under desperate disadvantages, until reinforcements arrived. It was he who sent Private HENDRICKS to Col. MCENERY to warn him of the flanking position of the enemy, and to suggest the best way of bringing his troops into action under that fire.

In his misfortune he has the warm sympathy of the community, and it is earnestly hoped he may live to see the result of his able and devoted labors, and to take an active part in our triumph over the foe.

Lieut. T. LAMAR WARDLAW (son of the Chancellor) was struck in the head by a piece of the iron banding of the gun, and the skull was fractured. He had been treated by the surgeon of the post, and some hopes, though faint, are still entertained of his recovery.

One of the privates wounded had both legs broke. Another had one leg broken. No more had died at last accounts.

Capt. VALENCINE, who was painfully wounded in the hand, had the wounds of the soldiers attended to by the surgeon of the post before his own, and was kind and attentive to all."

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 18.

A terrible accident occurred on Old-street, yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. WM. D. POLAND, by which this gentleman and Mr. JOHN C. EZELL, a son-in-law of Mr. POLAND'S, were very dangerously, if not fatally injured. Mr. EZELL had been presented by a friend with one of those huge shells, thrown from a 9-inch rifled cannon, weighing over a hundred pounds, which he wished to preserve in his house as a curiosity, and as a memento of this unholy war. To keep it with safety, he resolved to take the cap off and remove the powder, so that thereafter there could result no accident from its handling. For this purpose he took the shell into the yard, a few feet from the side door, and proceeded to the extraction of the powder. The cap had been removed, and a considerable portion of the powder, when he turned the conical end of the shell down, and struck it several times on a large rock near by, in order to jar the balance of the powder out. In thus knocking the iron against the rock—like striking flint against steel—a spark of fire was struck, which of course rapidly ignited the powder both around and in the shell, and caused the explosion. Mr. EZELL had his right leg horribly shattered below the knee, and the entire flesh of the left leg below the knee torn off, and scattered around him. One of his hands was also slightly injured.

Mr. POLAND, who, just as the explosion occurred, had returned from his garden, and was about entering the house, had his left fore arm and his right thigh shattered and mangled, and received a slight wound in the right side.

The scene was painful in the extreme, for there upon the ground, helpless and suffering, lay the mangled bodies of the two men who but a moment before were in the enjoyment of health and happiness.

The neighbors who had been drawn thither by the explosion, removed the wounded men into the house, and quickly summoned medical assistance. Drs. SMITH, HURT and DAVID MAY were soon in attendance, but, we regret to say, found it necessary to practice extensive amputation. Mr. POLAND'S left hand above the wrist, and his right leg above the knee were skillfully taken off, and both of Mr. EZELL'S legs were amputated above the knees.

The condition of both gentlemen, though everything for their comfort and relief was done, was at last accounts precarious, and but little hope of their recovery was allowed to be entertained. It is almost impossible for the human system to stand such a terrible shock as there was inflicted.

One piece of the shell passed entirely through Mr. POLAND'S residence, tearing off a portion of the weather-boarding and breaking the window-glasses. Another piece passed through the top-story window of Mrs. WALTHALL'S dwelling, on the opposite side of Old-street, made its exit through the roof, and fell over on High-street. A third piece struck a kitchen a few feet from the scene of the explosion, and glanced off, doing little damage; while a fourth, and quite a large piece, took a due northerly direction, and fell within a few feet of several persons who were fishing across the river. The larger and heavier portion of the shell was partially buried in the ground. Other and smaller pieces were thrown about in different directions, but did no damage.

The jar from the explosion of this Yankee shell shook the buildings for several hundred yards around and the report was heard nearly all over the city. Until the cause was ascertained, a great many wild conjectures were afloat as to what it could be.

It is exceedingly dangerous to have these loaded shells anywhere in the city, or elsewhere. The least tap upon the cap might cause an explosion, which would blow almost any building to pieces, and endanger human life throughout the neighborhood. If any person has them we would advise their immediate removal.

THE BLOCKADE.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

A gentleman lately from Nassau brings the welcome information that very large amounts of goods from England have lately arrived in the Confederate States through Southern ports. No less than five vessels have run the blockade within a few days, laden with arms, munitions of war, and stores of various kinds for the Confederate States. The Government has now on hand an abundant supply of guns, shoes, blankets, clothing, &c., for the army next Winter. The gentleman says he speaks advisedly and knowingly when he says that the supply of these articles for the army during the coming Winter is abundant.

Then a very large amount of goods have lately run the blockade. Our own city is getting to be full of English goods, and the villages, and even the country stores, are commencing to replenish. Soon goods will be cheaper, as they become more abundant.

The gentleman alluded to says the greatest excitement prevails in England in relation to trade with the South, and numbers of iron-clad ships are now fitting out for the purpose of running the blockade with goods. Soon we shall have plenty of English goods here, which have not been polluted by the touch of Yankee fingers, and which have not greased their palms in passing through; but they will have come direct to us from England. If the Government of England choose to recognize the blockade in *theory*, her people do not *in fact*. This will establish regular direct trade between us, to be kept up as soon as the war is over. The blockade and the high price for goods have accomplished, and will accomplish, more for us to introduce and establish direct trade, than twenty years of diplomacy. Let us thank God that out of all our sufferings, inconveniences and privations, a large amount of good has been secured to us and our posterity.

With propitious seasons, we shall harvest one of the greatest grain crops ever grown in America. We shall have plenty to eat; and with plenty of English goods at moderate prices, and plenty of guns in the hands of our brave soldiery, we can whip out the North and conquer a peace from them, without any thanks to any one for intervention, or even recognition. We have the men, with big souls, who can do the fighting, if we can keep them armed, fed and clothed—that is all. Friends, take courage. The day of triumph may be nigh; but if it be far away, it is none the less certain. Our people can't be subdued. We must and will triumph in the end, be it soon or late.

HOW A REBEL JEW PRAYS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* prints in full what it terms "an eloquent invocation for the success of the Confederate Army," which was pronounced in the synagogue on Mayo-street by Rev. J. M. MICHELBACKER. This eloquent invocation opens thus:

"We give Thee thanks, O God of Israel! for Thou hast brought the vaunting and insulting army of our enemy to naught—they boasted of strength and valiant deeds, and Thou hast made them weak and caused them to flee. Their wisdom and their cunning arts of war they exalted and enthroned as the mirror of might, to be reflected upon the numerous hosts that followed their standards to anticipated triumphs; but Thou, O Eternal God of Israel! hast debased their proud exaltation, and brought it down in its pride, its vanity and its foolishness. Their vain and forward words were like the sound of threatening thunder from an approaching and lowering cloud—as Goliah went out to meet David, Thy servant, so they came forth to meet the army of a people who trust in Thee; and Thou hast caused their threatenings and their vain words to be heard no more!

For all these manifestations of Thy divine care and goodness we desire, with pious elation of hearts, to offer the pure tribute of our worship of thanks to Thee with dispositions of joy and gladness in the presence of the continually shining light of Thy visible and enduring protection."

The following is its conclusion:

"O, God! continue Thy protecting care of our army—and incite our soldiers to deeds of self-sacrifice and valor in the battles for the liberty and independence of our country. Be with them, O Lord! in the fight, and push them with Thy right hand against the enemy, and give them a firm foot-hold upon the field, and let them think of Thee, and call upon Thy name, that they may be always led to victory—let *one* of them be as ten thousand in the sight of the foe; and grant that in all engagements our soldiers may win the victory by the presence of Thy countenance. O, God! the perpetuity of a patriotic and just government, with counsellors and rulers of wisdom, is a great blessing from Thee to the people; therefore, we pray Thee, that the Government of the Confederate States of America may be firmly established, and that Thou be unto it the rock upon which it shall be founded. Let the nations of the earth respect and revere it, and dread its just resentment; let the dispensation of its laws be equal and just, and let its exaltation consist in the righteousness of the people. Protect and defend it from enemies abroad and foes within; and grant that the hearts of the people may be ever turned toward Thee, both in the public and private affairs of life. Grant that the Ministers of Government may have a constant fear of Thee, and a continual desire to subserve the best interests of the common welfare. We earnestly pray Thee to inspire the President of the Confederate States of America with true piety, courage, wisdom, prudence and foresight. Give unto him a just fear of disobeying Thy divine laws, and let his heart do reverence at the mention of Thy great and glorious name, that our people may be blessed in the Chief of their choice. Keep him in the path of patriotism and rectitude, that he may be a model to the people of an upright citizen that feareth the Lord. Endow our Governor with all the attributes meet and proper for his station; and let his private and official conduct redound to the honor and best interests of the State of Virginia, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Give unto the Mayor of the city of Richmond the wisdom to consider maturely and understandingly all matters within his jurisdiction, and let righteousness adjudicate all cases for his action and decision!

O, God! grant that neither famine, nor disease may come within our border. Grant, O, Heavenly Father! that our people may be fed by Thee in plenty and fullness. Grant that the fruits of the earth may multiply, and so increase that each and every family of the Confederate States may praise Thy holy name, and return Thee thanks for the plentitude of Thy precious gifts; and let Peace crown the introduction of a rich harvest, and Thy people will remember forever Thy goodness and thy mercy. Amen."

THE FIGHT AT MURFREESBORO'.

KNOXVILLE, July 17.—A dispatch from Col. FORREST, giving an account of the engagement at Murfreesboro', says that the dash was made on the town Saturday morning. Our success was complete. Col. FORREST states that he captured 1,200 prisoners, including two Brigadier-Generals, four pieces of cannon, and destroyed half a million of army stores. The Confederate loss was sixteen killed and thirty wounded; the enemy's loss between two and three hundred. After the capture of the town and securing the prisoners, Col. FORREST fell back to McMinnville, for fear of a surprise from greater forces.

ATLANTA, July 18.—The *Confederacy*, of this morning, says that the Federals numbered about 1,500. The battle lasted five hours. Our troops burnt three locomotives, with freight trains attached, and depôt. All the prisoners have been paroled except the officers, who are detained.

PETERSBURGH THREATENED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.

The Federal fleet under BURNSIDE has appeared in full in the James, and the whole river is now lined and dotted with vessels. A large force is being sent up to Suffolk from BURNSIDE'S transports, which point will doubtless be made a base of operations for an advance on the south side, in conjunction with the anticipated advance of MCCLELLAN against Fort Darling. The capture of Petersburgh is doubtless one of the leading objects of MCCLELLAN, and is considered by him, probably, primary to the reduction of Richmond. Whatever his designs may be, however, their consummation will require more strength and strategy than he is able to command.

FIRE.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 22.

Parties from below state that there was a large fire in the vicinity of Burkely, where MCCLELLAN'S Hessian army is now encamped, on Saturday night last. From such observations as could be made on this side of the river, coupled with the fact that repeated explosions of guns or kegs of powder were distinctly heard, the general impression is that another of LINCOLN'S gunboats has been destroyed. The reflection of the light illuminated the south bank of the river for several miles, and small objects were plainly visible. We suppose late papers by the next flag of truce will throw additional *light* on the matter. By the way, the gunboat known as the *Maratanza*, which got aground in the Appomattox some three weeks ago, and was burned by the enemy, was a loss which has never been permitted to find its way into the Northern papers. The wreck of the *Maratanza* is still to be seen.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 21.

The following named Yankees, captured in the recent engagement at Orange Court-house, by the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, arrived in this city on Saturday night:

Herman Priggs, Co. K, 84th New-York; Louis A. Littell, Co. G, 76th New-York; Joseph Torrens, Co. C, 11th New-York; John Smith, Co. F, 1st Michigan Cavalry; Thos. McKepse, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry; W. A. Mills, Co. H, 1st Michigan Cavalry; Alex. Adams, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry; Jacob Smith, Co. D, 1st Michigan Cavalry; John Khune, Co. D, 1st Michigan Cavalry; J. A. Telking, Co. E, 5th New-York; Sergt. S. W. Tovdoie, Co. E, 5th New-York; Philip Ryan, Co. E, 5th New-York; Philip Khron, Co. E, 5th New-York; Chas. White, Co. E, 5th New-York; John Doyle, Co. E, 5th New-York; Jas. Rowley, Co. E, 5th New-York; Timothy Doland, Co. E, 5th New-York; John Buller, Co. E, 5th New-York; F. M. Sawyer, Co. E, 5th New-York; John Sambert, Co. A, 5th New-York; Jas. Going, Co. A, 5th New-York; Pat. O'Donneld, Co. A, 5th New-York; Michael McConnick, Co. A, 5th New-York; Thomas O'Conner, Co. A, 5th New-York; R. C. Goodwin, Co. A, 5th New-York; First Sergt. T. A. Boice, Co. A, 5th New-York; Jeremiah McDonald, Co. A, 5th New-York; P. McNeal, Co. A, 5th New-York; Corp. James Wynn, Co. A, 5th New-York; Selden D. Walls, Co. A, 5th New-York; Pat. Haley, Co. A, 5th New-York; Wm. Freeman, Co. A, 5th New-York; James Hays, Co. A, 5th New-York; David Smith, Co. A, 5th New-York; Chas. Golden, Co. A, 5th New-York; P. O'Shaughnesy, Co. A, 5th New-York; Arthur Neill, Co. A, 5th New-York; William Morey, Co. A, 5th New-York; Thomas McGiveren, Co. A, 5th New-York; C. F. Dunlap, Co. D, 1st Vermont; Horace Ide, Co. D, 1st Vermont; Lieut. Henry Wilson, Co. A, 5th New-York.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 22.

One Yankee and three negro prisoners were brought to this city, yesterday, from beyond the Chickahominy. The darkies belonged respectively as follows: John Winston to Dr. Pollard, of Hanover; Moses Langhorn to Mr. Hunter, of King George; and Joe Debrick to Mr. Enders, of Richmond. They were all employed at Drury's Bluff, and had passes to go there, but were found by our pickets inquiring the way to the Chickahominy. They were lodged in the C. S. military prison at this place.

The Confederate authorities expect to send 500 wounded Yankees home to-day. Lists are now being prepared of all prisoners now on hand and heretofore received in Richmond during the war. The well ones now on Belle Isle will be delayed by the request preferred by MCCLELLAN, that *he* shall be personally furnished with a list of all our prisoners, whether now dead or alive. His object is to allay the fears of their relatives by its publication at the North—at least so he has alleged.

DESERTERS.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* says a number of deserters from the ranks and within the lines of the enemy, have arrived to Gen. ROBERTSON'S headquarters in the last few weeks. Most of them were Virginians, who had been "forced" to volunteer in the Federal army. Others are the straight-out Yanks. The *Register* says:

"In one case we saw a captain who had concluded to quit LINCOLN and a bad cause, and come 'down South to Dixie.' He was a fine-looking fellow, well dressed, and seemed to be a man of intelligence. He was not only tired of fighting against the people of the South, but stated that he agreed with us in principle, and would rather occupy our platform than the one he had just abandoned."

THE YANKEES IN ORANGE COUNTY.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of the 30th, says the Yankees have retreated into Culpepper County. It adds:

"They are estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culpepper and Madison. The report of the taking of Madison Court-house by the enemy is confirmed. After the skirmish on Friday morning at Orange Court-house, our cavalry retired toward Gordonsville, and the enemy mustering courage, advanced as far as Madison Run Station, four miles from Gordonsville, where they captured two of the section-masters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops having been reinforced, made their appearance, and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to Richmond Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter."

WAR PICTURES.

Two very handsome oil-paintings, says the *Enquirer*, the best yet produced illustrative of incidents of the present war, are on exhibition at SATTLER'S Artists' Establishment, on Main-street. The most artistic of the two represents a portion of FLOYD'S command crossing the River at Richmond Ferry, on the way to the Gauley. The landscape, comprising stream, slope, forest, rock and mountains, is executed with an exceedingly sensitive appreciation of color, light and shade, even to the dreary haze of distance. The second picture possesses a humorous cast. It represents a portion of FLOYD'S command passing through Fayette Court-house, the figures in the foreground consisting of a few of the inhabitants, characteristically chosen, being the only subjects, apparently, intended by the artist for effect. The idea in this picture is very good, leaving upon the mind a fixed impression of a scene in a country village, when soldiers appear and the drum and fife are heard. The artist is Mr. W. D. WASHINGTON, of Virginia. The picture of Richmond Ferry undoubtedly establishes his claim to talent of a high order. There is also at the same place, and from the same brush, a hand some life-size portrait of Col. PEGRAM, of BEAUREGARD'S Staff, which is said by those who have seen Col. PEGRAM to be excellent.

ROBBING A FREE-SCHOOL FUND.

Under this caption the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "A wealthy gentleman, residing in Nansemond, left a valuable portion of his estate, consisting chiefly of negroes, to be appropriated to the Free-school fund of that county. Upon the arrival of the Yankee army at Suffolk, its miserable hirelings immediately commenced to alienate the slaves of the surrounding country from their hitherto happy and contented condition. Among them were the negroes given to this fund, and each and every one of them was run off, and they are now reaping the reward of their misplaced confidence in the camps and intrenchments of their 'deliverers.'"

CONSCRIPTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—IV.—Conscripts will be paid from the date of their departure from home for camp of instruction. Troops raised by the States under requisitions made on them by the Confederate States Government will be paid from the date of their assembling at the rendezvous for service, being already enlisted, or from the date of the enlistment, if that takes place at the rendezvous.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

From the Petersburgh Express.

In the battle known as "Seven Pines" by the Confederates, and "Fair Oaks" by the Federals, fought on the 31st May and June 1, W. F. GARRISON, Orderly Sergeant of Co. F, Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, was reported "missing, fate unknown." Since that time nothing has been heard from him, and his parents, who reside at Carrolton, are in deep distress at his unknown fate. If anybody, in either army, can communicate any intelligence concerning the fate of young GARRISON, it will be conferring a great favor upon his now deeply grieved relatives. If the New-York and Philadelphia papers would institute an inquiry through their columns concerning this young man, probably it would accomplish the object of this paragraph. The service would be cheerfully paid for, if there was any way to forward the money, but under existing circumstances this is impossible. Will not the papers of those cities, for the sake of humanity, aid in ascertaining the fate of the missing one, and thereby, if possible, relieve the terrible load of suspense and agony under which his father and mother now suffer? Any information directed to the Petersburgh *Express* will be cheerfully communicated to the parents at Carrolton, Ga.

A REGIMENT NEARLY ANNIHILATED.

From the Enquirer, July 21.

We are informed by a gentleman (Maj. BARHAM) just from Jackson's army that the remnants of the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers were disbanded one day last week, at their camp below this city, and ordered to report for payment of wages. A large number of valuable men belonging to it have been killed, and it only carried into action in the recent battles before Richmond about fifty men. Whether the few who remained to the last will be incorporated into other regiments, we are not advised. It never was a full regiment, though it has done the work of two or three during the past fifteen months.

CHURCHGOERS.

From the Enquirer, July 21.

The various churches were, on yesterday, largely attended by soldiers from quarters in and near the city, and their respective congregations being present also, in numbers more full than usual, were in some instances subjected to a considerable pressure. It is surprising to see so many from our army eager to visit the churches, and whether the impulse is occasioned by piety or a longing for relief from monotony, it is good evidence that the life of the soldier is not, as many of the over-pious believe, a school for vice and abandoned habits. Those who resort to the churches even to pass away time, manifest a taste in the character of their pleasure which cannot justly be deemed immoral.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The *Enquirer* discusses the United States National debt. It feels very badly about the imperfections of the Direct Tax bill, and says:

"A specific tariff, amounting almost to the prohibition of importations, always has and always must decrease the revenue derived from that source. Thus while the people are depleted by the Internal Direct tax, the public revenue is decreased by the enormous duties upon exports. New-England and Pennsylvania profit by the tariff, while the country at large is exhausted by taxation to pay the interest upon the expenditures of the war. This National Debt accomplished all the results that New-England politics has contended for since the days of the 'Bill of Abominations.' The war has necessitated a protective tariff almost prohibitory in its duties, and New-England manufactories will reap the benefits of its imposition. How long the commerce of New-York and the produce of the great Northwest will submit to this bounty upon their vessels and labor cannot, as long as the excitement of war lasts, be positively foretold. When peace has once returned, it will be but a short time before a storm will break over the United States, if not as destructive to life and fortune as the present war, at least as ruinous to national union. Another disruption of territory, another secession will break out, severing the grain-growing free trade West from manufacturing New-England. *It* such should not be the case, national repudiation, either absolute of principal and interest or qualifiedly of principal, by the funding system, and paying the interest only, and that greatly reduced, will follow. The 'fierce democracy' of the North-west, aided by the paupers of the East, will have the control of public affairs; the Constitution no longer respected, since its most sacred provisions have been, during this war, openly repudiated, will be no bar to popular clamor. No Government is so despotic as that of the popular leaders, when relieved of all control by an utter disregard of constitutional obligations; the precedent that the public safety demands the disregard of the Constitution, so boldly proclaimed and acted upon during this war, will be revived to justify other outrages, and to relieve an overtaxed people from the burdens of ruinous taxation."

UNION MEETINGS.

The Petersburgh *Express* has heard of the recent great Union meeting, and thus discourses concerning it:

"LINCOLN and his loyal journals in New-York see that enlistments do not promise to be very rapid or ardent, and that some very rousing process must be resorted to for quickening them. And what so potent for the accomplishment of the anxiously-desired object as the old humbug of a 'monster meeting' in the Cooper Institute? It is the easiest thing in the world to collect together, at a short call, in that bloated city, whose streets are now thronged with an idle and excitable multitude, comprising all classes of people, many thousands around speakers' stands, to listen to the oratorical clap-trap of the most unprincipled demagogues that can be found in the whole world. Accordingly, the meeting was invoked and held, and the Northern journals are stuffed with pompous and conceited proceedings. If the result is to be estimated by the past experience of such gatherings, it will be an extinguisher to the enlistments it was designed to hurry up. If they were tardy and scarce before, they will be ten times more so now; for when did a New-York 'Monster Meeting' ever fail to advance the opposite interests to that of which it assumed to be the guardian? And yet one of these Cooper Institute outbreaks of enthusiasm, so-called, is *Heralded* to us as a 'grand uprising' of the universal North. It is nothing of the kind. It is, in the present case, simply a 'grand uprising' of Wall-street and Broadway, prompted not by any love of LINCOLN, but by the fear he has got them under, that unless they support him in all his exigencies they are hopelessly and forever undone. It is their dread of the terrific thunder-clap that makes them so subservient to him amidst the mutterings of the coming storm. He is their pilot, and therefore they obey him with fear and trembling. He has grabbed so much money out of the Wall-street bags that unless the millionaire gamblers of that swindling thoroughfare continue to shell out and shout out for the war, they will lose every dollar that has been wrenched from them, and hence the great monster meeting. They will lose it as it is. But they are chiseled into the hope that by being more freely bled they may ultimately recover it. We predict that there will be another 'uprising at the North' before many months, very different from any that has yet taken place."

TRIUMPH OF ABOLITIONISM.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Federal invaders have never spared the property of the Southern people. The slaves were always taken when they could be transported, or when they could be induced to leave their homes. None of them have ever been returned. All other property has been appropriated to the uses of the Yankees wherever they have gone. None but those traitors who took the oath of allegiance to the North were allowed to retain anything that Yankee cupidity or appetite, or Yankee malignity, desired to possess or wished to destroy. The pretended respect for the rights of property which LINCOLN occas onally puts on—his reproof of HUNTER and others—were all the most unscrupulous frauds. He and his Government had from the beginning inaugurated and maintained the principles of HUNTER'S order. They denied the right of slave property to Southern men—they ordered it to be taken, and not to be returned.

The South gains by the open avowal of the policy somewhat insidiously pursued heretofore. It is better that the South and the world should fully understand the policy of the Lincoln Government. As a sequel to the last bold step, they have only to pass the measure enlisting and arming the slaves, to complete their new system of crushing the rebellion. It is all the better that the world should know the real nature of the crusade against the South, and the real temper of that brutal nation which will stop at nothing, however monstrous and barbarous, which they think can aid them in their war to subjugate the South. The South has been satisfied all along that their enemies would go the full length of the most inhuman suggestion of their diabolical malignity. It is gratifying to us that they have the boldness, or rather the madness, to avow their purpose.

The South defies them, as it has from the beginning, and will to the bitter end. The people of the South know that there is neither reason nor humanity at the North—that they can only protect their rights from insatiable rapacity and the most malignant destructiveness by their own courage and constancy. They have no hope but this. The world will doubtless be amazed and horrified at the barbarity of our invaders; but our strong arms alone can protect us from them. Their nation is doomed to defeat, and yet to stand before the world the convicted felon—the detected thief, foiled in an attempt which might have borrowed some dignity from success.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Petersburgh *Express*, in speaking of foreign intervention, says: "Certain it is that the Lincoln Government is shaking in its shoes as it contemplates the prospect of foreign intervention, which it knows has been sufficiently provoked by its criminal atrocities. The Confederates consider the matter with the utmost equanimity. They are influenced by no expectation of assistance from France and England. They would be much gratified if those Powers would 'rescue' them from the *Blockade*, as they cannot do it themselves for want of gun-ships. But as they have borne it fifteen months with patience, they can continue to bear it without any apprehension of its materially impeding their progress toward a recognized independence.

They have, by their own strength and courage, rescued 'their capital,' three times from the danger which threatened it, and will rescue it a hundred times, if necessary. All the MCCLELLANS and POPES, backed by all the armies and fleets that the enemy can send with them, will be impotent for the accomplishment of the cherished but now desperate and hopeless scheme of capturing Richmond. We look not to Europe, but to *ourselves*, for the expulsion of the vandals from our soil, and for the consummation of our determined purpose to be independent and free.

Intervention may come or not, for aught we care. The only good it could do us would be to relieve us of the blockade. For the rest, we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves, as the results of all our land battles have clearly demonstrated. We can stand the continuance of the blockade quite as well as the Yankees, for as they exist only by trade, and we can do very well without it, and as we can raise within our own limits whatever is necessary for our support during the war, let it last as long as it may, therefore our condition is safer and better than theirs.

COMMANDER WILKES.

From the Petersburgh *Express*, of the 23d, we extract the following about Commander WILKES:

"We do not think that he will prove himself at all superior to Capt. ROGERS, who did his best, but accomplished nothing. WILKES will find sailing up and down the James River not altogether a holiday amusement. There are some ugly rebel customers along its banks prepared to pay their respects to him whenever he chooses to put himself in their way. He could certainly be better employed than in aiding, however obscurely, a desperate tyrant and usurper in crushing out the liberty which our and his fathers won. He could not possibly be worse employed, because the service in which he is enlisted involves a violation of all that is decent and reputable, as well as National as in individual character.

It is fit only for barbarians of a far lower type than that of any who have ever blackened the pages of history. The war, on the part of the North, is a compound of fiendish malignity, raving insanity and stupendous folly. It has been conducted in a spirit which is utterly antagonistic to the maxims of morality, and the rules and usages of civilized warfare. Murder, rapine, and every other crime that disgraces humanity, have been its accompaniments. Wherever a Yankee column has appeared, it has spread devastation around it.

We would as soon encounter WILKES as any other commander whom LINCOLN could select from his Naval Register. It matters very little with us who it is that directs the movements of the Yankee fleet in our noble river. We intend to fight him just as soon and as often as he may dare to provoke a conflict, and to fight him until he is sick of the game. We have no fears about Richmond. There is no danger to that city either from gunboats or land marches, either from WILKES or MCCLELLAN. All that the Confederates want is the opportunity of inflicting another blow in 'Drury's Bluff' or 'Chickahominy' fashion."

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* does not entertain that high respect for Hon. EDWARD EVERETT which it once did. It says:

"This polished craven, who has served both God and Mammon; who has been preacher, politician, sycophant, conservative, fanatic, by turns, and any and everything where thrift might follow after it, is still writing for BONNER'S *Ledger*."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. ROBERT C. MAUCK, of the Tenth Virginia Regiment, a native of Harrisonburgh, Va., breathed his last at Staunton, on the 10th instant, from injuries received in the retreat of Gen. JACKSON from Winchester.

Col. JOHN R. JONES, of Harrisonburgh, Va., has been appointed Brigadier-General, and assigned to the command of a brigade under JACKSON.

Among the heroes who fell in the recent battles in the Valley of Virginia, was Lieut.-Col. CHARLES DE CHOISEUL, of the Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and a son of Count DE CHOISEUL, for thirty years Consul of France at Charleston.

The holster pistols of the lamented Gen. BARNARD E. BEE, one of the heroes of Manassas, have been presented by his widow to the Confederate States; and Capt. CHILDS, of the Ordnance Department, presented them to Col. JOHN H. MORGAN, a chieftain worthy to wear them.

Government workshops, for the repair of artillery belonging to the army in the field, have been established on the Williamsburgh road, near the first toll-gate, under the supervision of Capt. SMITH STANBURY, Commander of the Richmond Arsenal.

The Richmond Varieties appears to be in full blast. For the information of the theatrical public in the North, and for future reference, we would state that Mr. D'ORSEY OGDEN is acting manager, and J. W. THORPE stage manager of the establishment. Mr. W. KEEBLE and Miss KATIE ESTELLE appear to be the principal performers.

An army hospital having been established at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, the hotel at that fashionable watering place has closed its doors.

There is great complaint of the scarcity of rags for paper-making purposes, and we observe that the Lynchburgh *Republican* is receiving contributions of the needed material, in response to an urgent appeal from the editors. The localities of the late Yankee camp, near this city, extending over a large area, abound with fragments of tents and other similar materials, which could be used in maker paper. It is surprising that some person has not obtained permission from the War Department to collect and dispose of these fragments. If allowed to remain in the fields, they will become worthless.

It is stated that Brig.-Gen. STEVENSON will in a few days assume temporarily the command of the Knoxville Department. Gen. KIRBY SMITH retires to recuperate his health, which has been impaired by the ar